EVERY MAN A POLITICIAN."

ecutive departments to participate in the

Evarts on Canada's Real Aim.

WEDNESDAY .- After the bills on the cal-

endar had ben disposed of the Senate pro-ceeded to the consideration of the fisheries

the United States asserted its fishing rights, and Canada asserted its contravention in order to bring the United States to a departure from the fishing interests to the trading and commercial interests, and that the United States had thus here worried into the reciprosity as

and that the senator had now been speaking over two hours, Mr. Evarts ceased speaking and postponed the remainder of his speech

Washington and Jefferson's Promises.

In the House, Mr. Shaw, from the committee on accounts, reported the resolution

of the committee on manufactures in in-

BOSTON. WEDNESDAY MORNING. AUGUST 15, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senators Still Enjoying a Fish Diet

Spiced by Hot Sentiments and Warm Compliments.

The House Jogging Along with the Appropriation Bills.

MONDAY.-In the Senate chaplain's opening prayer, there was an indirect but feeling allusion to the death of General Sheri-

As soon as the reading of the journal was concluded. Mr. Edmunds asked unanimous General Sheridan and expressing sorrow at his death. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Subsequently a bill was introduced by Mr. Farwell, and referred to the committee on pensions, granting a pension of \$5000 a

year to Mrs. Sheridan.
Mr. Blair introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on

foreign relations, suggesting political union with Canada, as a way out of all difficulty. The Senate then resumed the considera-tion of the fisheries treaty, and was addressed by Mr. Vance of Georgia. He spoke of the political bearing the treaty had upon the presidential campaign, and said the only avenue coened up to the Republicans was to raise a row with Great Britain, appeal to the Irish vote in this country, and to the votes of all others whose prejudices against that country could be made available. Mr. Vance quoted at considerable length from a newspaper interview with Mr. Frye, to the effect that American fishermen require nothing at the hands of the Canadians, and said, if that be so, what is all this fuss about? "Why do the heathen rage diate consideration the Senate bill making and desire the people to imagine a vain thing?" You heard the senator from Maine (Frye) describe "in words that burn" the tearing down of the American flag by Captain Quigley of the Canadian cruiser, and you heard him taunt the senator from Ohio (Pavne). Shaking his fist in his face, and telling him that he was apologizing for a man who tore down his country's flag. You heard all that. I created quite a ripple in the gallery. I thought I could already hear the shouts of the columns marching, with swords gleaming in the lire and bainers floating in the breeze, and rould smell the powder burned to avenge the American flag. But the wounded honor of that senator from Maine can be amply atoned for by a little higher duty on salt hish and a duty on fresh fish. It is assessable. All of the eloquence on this subject must be understood in a Pickwickian sense. It must be all understood as what the lawyers term "matter of inducement"—that is, in order to make the Brit sh government pay higher damages, if possible. A duty on fresh fish and a higher duty on salt fish will be the salve that will restore our wounded honor.

Biuster and Buncombe. and desire the people to imagine a vain an appropriation to enable the several exthing?" You heard the senator from Maine couring departments to participate in the

Bluster and Buncombe.

Mr. Vance went on to describe the condion of the poor population on the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, whose only source of support was the fish in their bays, and who found themselves deprived of that and who found themselves deprived of that by Yankee fishermen, and said that there was not a citizen of New England, who, if the conditions were reversed, would not find a lundred methods of repelling Lanadian fishermen from trespassing on their rights. As to the pretension that the deepsea fisheries were the nursery of American scamen, he said that that was a mouldy chestinut as the reports showed that more than 50 per cent, of the men employed on the Gloucester and other Naw England fishing vessels were unnatur-Showed that more than 50 per cent, of the men employed on the Gloucester and other New England fishing vessels were unnaturalized Americans. Canadians and British subjects. He outed from edit rials and correspondence in the Boston Post, the Boston Herald and the Boston Transcript, and from resolutions of the Gloucester Knights of Labor to prove the fact. Bluster could do no good. The proposition to whip Great Britain so glibly talked about by senators was not going to aid the settlement of the fisheries question, although it might get some votes of those who could be controlled by such appeals. The spectacle presented was a melancholy one. It had been claimed for the Senate of United states that it was one of the ablest and most dignified assemblages on earth. The present exhibition would not bear out that high pretension. It proved the fact that senators were created of the same clay as other men, and that, in the language of the Widow Bedott, senators and representatives and what not were all "poor critters."

The President's message announcing the death of General Sheridan, where we appointed to attend the funeral services of General Sheridan.

The resolution was adopted, and Senators

dan. resolution was adopted, and Senators Hawley, Manderson, Cullom, Stewart, Hampton, Gibson and Gray were appointed. The Senate then adjourned.

House Respect for Sheridan. The House soon after meeting at noon received a message from the President announcing the death of General Sheridan. Mr. Hooker of Mississippi asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolu-

Resolved, That the House has learned with profound grief of the death of General Philip Henry Sheridan, general command ng of the armies of the United States. Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this House do now adjourn.

now adjourn.
Resolved, That the speaker of the House Resolved. That the speaker of the House is directed to transmit to the widow of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, and the assurance of the sympathy of the House in the loss which she has sustained in common with the people of the nation.

Resolved, That the speaker appoint a committee of seven members to confer with a like committee of the Senate, and, after consultation with the family of the deceased, to take such action as may be appropriate in regard to the public obseques of General Sheridan.

General Sheridan. The resolutions were adopted unani-

mously.
Messys. Hooker, Grosvenor, Cutcheon and

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Messus, Hooker, Grosvenor, Cutcheon and Wheeler spoke briefly and feelingly of the dead comm. Inder, and the House then, as mark of respect to his memory, adjourned.

Senator Sherman's Speech.

Tuesday.—The Senate, at 1 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. Sherman in opposition to its ratification. He regarded a controversy with Great Britain as infinitely more important and more injurious than a controversy with any other nation, for of all the people who inhabit the globe, the people of the United States and Great Britain were the most intimately allied by every tie of consanguinity, of history, of faith, of institutions, of similarity of character and disposition of ancestry and he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement. But the more he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement. But the more he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement. But the more he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement. But the more he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement. But the more he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement. But the more he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement. But the more he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in its such a settlement. But the more he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in its such a settlement. But the more he had examined it the more he had become satisfied that the treaty, if ratified, would open new avenues of controversy, lead to new irritations, and therefore, he would have been glad to see the pending treaty as settlement of the controversy and he head approached its consideration with a desire to find in its such a settlement. But the more he had become satisfied th its ratification. He regarded a controversy with Great Britain as infinitely more important and more injurious than a controversy with any other nation, for of all the people who inhabit the globe, the people of the United States and Great Britain were the most intimately allied by every tie of consanguinity, of history, of faith, of institutions, of similarity of character and disposition of ancestry and of everything which tended to make ties between separate nations. Therefore, he would have been glad to see the pending treaty a settlement of the controversy, and he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement. But the more he had examined it the more he had become satisfied that the treaty, if ratified, would open new avenues of controversy, lead to new irritations, and therefore not accomplish its purpose. He had a strong desire to maintain the most cord al relations with the Dominion of Canada. Long before any need for fortifications would come, the good sense of the two peoples would lead them to melt and mingle with each other, having a common heritage, a common tie and a common govenment. That was the feeling with which he approached a consideration of the treaty. Therefore, nobody might expect him to say anything in relation to Canada that was not kind and just and proper. He would vote against the treaty, not because it might possibly bring about such a condition of affairs, but because he believed that it tended to erect a barrier, and to prevent the very purposes sought to be accomplished by it. He wished to proceed further with his disc'aimer. He wished to prevent the very purposes sought to be accomplished by it. He wished to proceed further with his disc'aimer. He wished to have the fishermen of New England. Neither was it an Irish question; nor was the opposition to it "fishing for Irish votes." There was nothing more unfounded than such a charge.

Abourd Talk of War-

. Sherman then proceeded to discuss the details of the pending treaty. He re garded the fifteenth section of the treaty

Rooks—as an insult to the United States. There was not, he said, in the history of diplomacy so one-sided a treaty between two powerful nations. Such a freaty seemed to him to be disgraceful to American diplomacy. Any man who desired war between the United States and Great Britain west a still discussion turned on General Grant's message to the Senate on the subject of a treaty, which Mr. Morgan declared the Republicans of the oresent time were antagonizing seemed to him to be disgraceful to American diplomacy. Any man who desired war between the United States and Great Britain wast a still discussion turned on General Grant's message to the Senate on the subject of a treaty, diplomacy to American diplomacy. Any man who desired was the part of the Senate on the In the House, Mr. Morrow asked unanimously consent for the previsions of the Seaste bill to carry involved from the Seaste bill to carr

Messrs. Morgan and Stewart.

The Senate at 6.15 adjourned.

Exhibitions Boomed.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio appealed to the House to permit him to call up for immetations.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio appealed to the House to permit him to call up for immetations.

next he would move to go into open executive session immediately after morning usiness, and so from day to day next week, ntil a conclusion was reached on the

an appropriation to enable the several executive departments to participate in the
Ohio centennial exposition, to be held in
Columbus in September and October next.
There being no objection the bill was taken
up for consideration.

Mr. Wise of Virginia offered an amendment providing that if there shall be any
surplus of appropriations made to enable
the departments to participate in the Ohio
Valley Centennial Exposition, it shall be
used to enable the departments to be represented at the exhibitions to be held at Augusta, Ga., and Richmond, Va.

Mr. Henderson of lowa offered an amendment appropriating \$250,000 to aid the exhibition to be held by the colored race in
Atlanta, Ga., in 1889 and 1840, under the
auspices of the Colored World's Fair Association of America.

Mr. Warner offered an amenament appropriating \$40,000 to enable the department
to be represented at the Kansas City exposition, to be held in September and October.

After some discussion all three amendments were adopted. The question then
recurred on the third reading of the bill, as
amended, and the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas, 68; nays, 91; no
quorum. The House then, at 3.10, adjourned.

Evarts on Canada's Real Aim. The Senate then passed, without discussion, objection or division, the bill to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph, being the bill introduced by Mr. Spooner on Jan. 26, 1888, and reported back from the committee on interstate commerce, with amendments, on July 18, all of which have been published. The act is to take effect and be enforced from Nov. 1, 1888.

The conference report on the bill to aid State soldiers' homes was presented and agreed to. agreed to.
The Senate then proceeded to executive business, with closed doors, and at 3.40 adourned till Monday.

War Claims. Mr. Townsend of Illinois submitted the conference report on the bill granting aid to State homes for disabled volunteers, and it was agreed to. The provisions of the treaty, and was addressed by Mr. Evarts in opposition to its ratification. In his

opposition to its ratification. In his opening remarks he spoke of the treaty as being wholly incongruous with the just position of the two countries and with the attitude to be maintained between them. As to the rejection of the treaty leading to umbrage or collisions, or retaliation, or war, he said he had not heard a breath above a whisper from the United Kingdom, or any of its departments in power and authority, that a rejection of the treaty would be cause for umbrage.

Mr. Evarts went on to discuss at great is the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

HON. R. S. SPOFFORD DEAD.

He Passes Away at His Deer Island Home-Once Nominated for Congress, and Often Worked with Wendell

Home—Once Nominated for Congress, and Often Worked with Wendell Phillips.

Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 11.—Hon. Richard S. Spofford died at his home on Deer Island this morning at 1 o'clock.

Richard S. Spofford, widely known both in Massachusetts and throughout the few country, was born in Newburyport in 1833, and was the son of an eminent physician whose term of practice there covered more than half a century. He received that half and the provided that the control of the Cunited States, and was associated with him private practice for many years. While a student at law he was employed in the statutes of the States, and was associated with him to be supreme Court of the United States, and was associated with the negotiation of the Massilla oralley treaty, by which a larve area of the United States, and was associated with with the negotiation of the Massilla valley treaty, by which a larve area of the United States, and than who had a valley treaty, by which a larve area of the United States, and the new the of the Cunited States, and the new the control of the Cunited States, and the new the control of the States of the State. He has had much as the control of the war principle of the control of the war principle of the control of the control of the war principle of the control of the control of the war principle of the control of the trading and commercial interests, and that the United States had thus been worried into the reciprocity arrangement in 1854. What Canada had always been after was reciprocity and a free market. He ridiculed the idea of reciprocity between the ill mitable market of the United States and the stinted consumption of Canada, and was reminded by Mr. Gray that, under the reciprocity treaty of 1854, the balance of trade had been on the side of the United States; that is, that the United States had sold more to Canada than it had bought from Canada.

He was asked by Mr. Morgan whether he also thought that the United States had been worried and trased into the treaty of 1871 as well as into that of 1854, and he said he was just going to enter on that question. At this point, however, on the suggestion of Mr. Frye that the day was hot and that the senator had now been speaking over two hours. Mr. Everts casead creaking nd postboned the remainder of his speech ill tomorrow.

The fishery treaty having been laid aside and legislative business taken up, Mr. Edunds suggested that, in view of the extreme heat, the public business would be etter attended to by an adjournment than by continuing in session. The suggestion net with general approval, and after a few ninutes' secret session for executive business the Senate adjourned. of the committee on manufactures in investigating the subject of trusts. The resolution was adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill. The debate on the French spoliation claims section was renewed. Messrs, Thompson of Ohio, Sayers of Texas and Cobb of Alabama argued against the liabilities of the government for the payment of the claims, asserting that at the time of the depreaations there was a state of war between

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Irish Patriot Goes

to Prison.

Percell's Commission Pill. He Will Sugar Percelling the Constitution of the Constitution of

Parnell's Commission Bill-He Will Sue the London Times.

In the House, Mr. Morrow asked unani- Rioting in Paris - Notes from All

mited prison house.

The harvest prospects are not particularly bright, the hay crop not promising a ery large yield, and from some portions of an ecountry comes the rumor that the state crops have failed. If this is true it heans famine for the people in several districts.

Notes.

M.Rochefort has been fined \$1200 for libel on Charles Ferry.

A despatch from Athens announces the accouchement of the Queen of Greece.

The death is announced of Isaac Strauss, the French musician, in his eighty-third year.

means famme for the people in several districts.

It was at one time feared that the grain crop would materially suffer, but it now looks as if the wet season was about over and the cereals are likely to be saved. However, they are still green, instead of now being ripe enough to cut. The oat crop is backward, but has stood the ran better than any of the wheats. Fortunately, there is noticed no insects of any sort on the grains, and they are also apparently free from all evidences of smut.

The members of the National League here are jubilant over the munificent subscription of £2000 to the National League fund, of which the Rev. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer of the American association, has sent intimation. This splendid donation is a warning to coercionists on this side that there are thousands of irishmen in your great land of the free who have their eyes turned toward their native land, and whose hearts are filled with the warmest sympathies for their suffering fellowmen here, it teaches, or it ought to teach, all coercionists here, that Irishmen in America are County building on Aug. 6. Justice Murphy. The members of the National League here are jubilant over the munificent subscription of £2000 to the National League fund, of which the Rev. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer of the American association, has sent intimation. This spiendid donation is a warning to coercionists on this side that there are thousands of frishmen in your great land of the free who have their eyes turned toward their native land, and whose hearts are filled with the warmest sympathies for their suffering fellowmen here, it teaches, or it ought to teach, all coercionists here, that Irishmen in America are united in rendering aid to their suffering kinsmen.

TRYING TO AMEND IT.

Parnellite Members Seek to Remodel the Commission Bill - Suing the Times. In the House of Commons, Wednesday

sion bill were adopted giving the commission power to compel the attendance of witnesses and to commit for contempt those moved an amendment to the effect that any person refusing to make a full and true disclosure touching all matters in respect of which he might be examined should be

PREMIER SALISBURY SPEAKS. -General Fisk Accepts. All the Rulers of Europe Desire Peace. At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London

Wednesday evening, Lord Salisbury said the local government bill had solved the Notes of the Campaign from All Over the Country.

Returned With General Harrison. When the great audience caught sight of here was one deafening roar of cheers.

llot for governor.
The convention reassembled at 2.30, Govnor Porter's name was withdrawn. Rea J. Chase, General A. P. Hovey and
corge W. Steele were placed in nomina-

at the London registrar's office, last week.

At the opening of the commission of County Dublin on Aug. 6, Justice Murphy was presented with white gloves, in view of the absence of criminal cases—a condition of affairs unprecedented in a quarter of a century.

A revolt broke out Wednesday among the convicts in the prison at Hava, Hungary. The director of the prison against whom the conspiracy was almed, was mortally wounded and several assistants were badly injured.

A resolution looking to universal suffrage, a resolution looking to universal suffrage, a resolution looking to universal suffrage,

Advices from the flooded districts of Prussia report several deaths. Fourteen persons are missing in the Lauben district alone. Herr Herrfurte, minister of the interior, is visiting the district, and is in constant communication with the Emperor.

Lawrence Donovan, who jumped from the Niagara and Brooklyn bridges in America, was drowned Thursday in the Thames, into which he jumped from the Southeastern railway bridge at Charing Cross, formerly called the Hungerford bridge.

alled the Hungerford bridge.

M. Flequet, the French prime minister, informed the members of the cabinet that he labor exchange had long been used for urposes other than those for which it was astituted, and it therefore had been closed by the government.

y the government. La Riforma of Rome states that the differ.

tries. Italy has obtained a vast tract of territory.

An international literary congress will be held in the Senate chamber in the Doges' palace, in Venice. on Sept. 15. Its labors will be chiefly devoted to studying and discussing the American copyright law. The Syndic of Venice will entertain the members of the congress.

Henry Dixey landed in London Saturday after a fixing trip through Italy. He has

Henry Dixey landed in London Saturday after a flying trip through Italy. He has covered a wonderful amount of ground in three weeks. He sails home on the Trave, Thursday. He has been making arrangements to return to London next year and produce "The Pearl of Pekin."

The card-room hands in the mills at Blackburn, Lancashire, have notified the masters that unless they are granted an increase of 10 per cent. in wages they will strike. This would involve the stoppage of 150,000 looms and 1,000,000 spindles, and the disemployment of 80,000 operatives.

dies, and the disemployment of 80,000 operatives.

During a "norther" at Valparaiso Aug. 6, two large barks, one English and the other French, sunk in the harbor, after having been in collision. The crew of the English vessel, consisting of 17 hands, and seven of the French crew, were drowned. Five vessels were blown ashore and dashed to

POLITICAL POINTS.

General Hovey Republican Choice for Indiana.

Conventions in Georgia and Michigan

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8 .- The Repubican State convention of Indiana convened this morning in Tomlinson Hall, this city.

The following was adopted by a rising districts," Mr. Townshend replied.

The following was adopted by a rising vote:

The platform indorses and ratifies with grateful pride the Chicago nominations, declares the electoral votes of Indiana will be given to Harrison and Morton, indorses the national platform, and suys crimes against an equal ballot is destructive of a free government. It dwells largely on State issues, and denounces crimes against the ballot box, at the instigation of the Indiana liquor league, also the gerrymander of the State by the Democratic party, and says the action of the Democrate in their last general assembly criminally elected a United States senator by brutal force, and the same senatorship is now a part of the Democratic administration at Washington. It favors local option, declaring that politics and legislation must be kept free from the influences of the saloon, and that the liquor traffic must obey the law. This brought out general applause, renewed six times. It favors liberal pensions, laments the fact that through the incompetence of the Democratic State administration and the filibustering of the Washington officials, \$1,500,000 due to the State treasury is unlawfully withheld. The platform closed with a greeting to Blaine and a welcome home, which was adopted first, and then the platform as a whole, with a hurjust atter the adoption of the platform by the convention, the committee

arose to their feet, and for five minutes Mr. Harrison stepped to the table and stood with hands clasped with the chair- said: man. Big tears stood in his eyes. Time and again he essayed to speak, but the applause was renewed. When quiet was finally secured General Harrison spoke briefly, but with considerable force, energy and dramatic effect.

The convention took a recess without a ballot for governor.

on. General Hovey was nominated on the first

General Hovey was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 582 votes, one more than necessary, but on motion the nomination was made unanimous amid loud cheering.

Ira J. Chase of Danville was then nominated by acclamation for lieutenaut governor, no other name being presented.

The ticket was completed as follows: For judges of the Supreme Court—First district, Silas T. Coffey of Brazil: second district, John G. Berkshire of North Vernon: fourth district, Walter Olds of Columbia City: secretary of state, C. F. Griffin of Lake county; auditor of state, Bruce Carr of Orange county: treasurer, Julius A. Lemieke of Vanderburg county; superintendent of public instruction, Harvey M. LaFollette of Boone county; attorney general, Lewis T. Michener of Shelly county: reporter of Supreme Court, John Griffiths of Marion county.

At 6.15 the convention adjourned in the convention action of the convention adjourned in the convention adjourned in the convention action of the convention of the convention of the convention action of the conventio

ALL RENOMINATED. Democrats of Georgia Make a State

Ticket. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.-The Georgia State emocratic convention met at the State capitol today and renominated Governor Barnet, Treasurer R. U. Hardman, Comptroller W. A. Wright and Attorney General troller W. A. Wright and Attorney General Clifford Anderson by acclamation.

The electoral ticket is headed by John Temple Graves and Thomas E. Watson as electors-at-large.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Democratic national platform, laying special stress on the tariff reform plank and the President's message.

General Gordon made a brief speech, in which he dwelt on the solid South. He hoped that the time may come when the solid South will not be necessary, but thanked God that now, when it was necessary, the South remained solid. A great sary, the South remained solid, deal of enthusiasm was manifested.

Their Work Quietly. NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The chief topic of conversation at the Republican and Democratic headquarters this morning is the re-fusal of Joseph Pool, chairman of the Blaine reception committee, to allow representatives of the press to accompany members of the Republican Club on the steamer Sam Sloan tomorrow or Thursday. committee, who has worked untiringly t further the success of the reception and parade, remarked this morning, in tones of disgust: "It is a most asinine preceeding, Mr. Pool has not only refused tickets to the

ILLINOIS A DOUBTFUL STATE.

Congressman Townshend Thinks the

State May Go for Cleveland. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—"Reports from fillinois," said Representative Townshend. today, "are of a character to make us very hopeful of carrying the State for Cleveland this fall. Our candidate for governor is very popular, and we are gaining recruits on the tariff issue. A large number on the tailf issue. A large number of prominent Republicans have come out for Cleveland and tariff reform. True, there have been some changes the other way, but they are insignificant compared with the gains we have made. With the same effort and same organization I think we can carry Illinois as easily as we can Indiana. All the political happenings are encouraging to our chances."

LIBBY FOR SENATOR

His Nomination at Portland a Setback for Tom Reed. PORTLAND. Me., Aug 8.-The Republican street, and the damage there is large. county convention held here today was presided over by George D. Parks of Brunswick. The following ticket was nomiwick. The following ticket was nominated: For senators, Charles F. Libby of Portland, Edward Harding of Gorham, John C. Kendall of Freeport and Leander A. Poor of Sebago; for county attorney, F. W. Robinson of Portland; for sheriff, Isaiah H. Webb of Bridgton; for judge of probate, Henry C. Peabody of Portland; for legister of probate, Edwin C. Revnolds of Cape Elizabeth; for treasurer, James M. Webb of Westbrook; for county commissioner, F. H. Plummer of Portland.
Libby was the candidate of Colonel Fred N. Dow for the senatorial nomination. His success is a set-back for Tom Reed.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK WEST. The Mills Bill Favored by the Masses of the People.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.-General Wiliam H. Barnum, chairman of the national Democratic committee, arrived here today on his way from Chicago to New York. their favorite son every man and woman | When asked as to the outlook for the Democratic party, the general said that in the West, where he had been, it was very bright. The Mills bill being mentioned, the general

The bill is favored by the masses of the people who are getting to understand it, It is now our work to show what the bill is, and what its effect will be. According as the people understand the bill they want it adopted. They see it will not reduce their waxes, but will prove a benefit to them. It is certain the sentiment of the country is for tariff reduction. If the vote of the entire country could now be taken on the question of reducing the tariff, it is morally certain that two-thirds of the people would vote for reduction. We are showing beople how they may vote for tariff reduction in Novembernext, and there is no doubt that the result will be a glorious victory for Democracy.

Referring to the Prohibition movement the general said:

It is growing fast, and gets its recruits from the Republican party. In my State (Connecticut) the Prohibitionst workers travel from place to place, living in tents, and their books are signed by large numbers of people. This, of course, will thin out the Republican columns.

The Democracy is united and there is no intended the people would not be a proving the proving or will be a glorious victory for Democracy.

The storm was entirely of rain, without the people would not be said to the structure against any such an accident contractor Clark will suffer financially.

The storm was entirely of rain, without the people would not be people. The people would not be a peop The bill is favored by the masses of the

of people. This, of Republican column The Democracy The Democracy is united and there is no third party drawing from our ranks.

LUCE FOR GOVERNOR.

land commissioner, all present incumbents of offices named, were unanimously renominated by acclamation, but a ballot was directed for attorney general.

At this stage of the proceedings Governor Luce came in, and was escorted to the platform by the committee. In a few brief remarks Governor Luce acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, and pledged his best efforts to faithfully discharge the duties as governor, and vigilantly guard the best interests of the State, if the people should re-elect him.

The platform indorses Harrison and Morton commends the present State administration: declares for protection to native industries; censures President Cleveland and the Democratic party for attacks on American industry, and especially on the wool trade; declares in favor of a reduction of the surplus; pledges the submission of a new local ontion law; declares in favor of liberal pensions for soldiers of the war, and denounces Michigan Democratic members of Congress for voting in favor of the Mills bill. The Democratic party is denounced as incompetent to reduce the surplus, the enemy of the soldier and the prostitutor of the civil service.

After a lengthy discussion the platform was adopted, and at 1.45 p. m. the convention adjourned.

of the remaining and three was acceasing and grinding and three was members of Congress for voting in favor of the Mills bill. The Democratic party is denounced as hecometent to reduce the surplus, the enemy of the soldier and the surplus, the enemy of the soldier and the surplus, the enemy of the soldier and the party is the enemy of the soldier and the party is the enemy of the soldier and the party is the enemy of the soldier and the party is endeavour that my sentiments are approved by the contractor, was undown that my sentiments are approved by the contractor was rubilshed in one of the local papers: Allen Knowlton of Magnolia has reviewed the following note from Senator Ingalls:

A sub-committee of the wild prevailed in the late contest. The Corcora Art Gallery he manuscript after the volumes are printed, in order that their misrogesentative manuscript after the volumes are printed in order to give color to events, and they now propose to destroy the manuscript after the volumes are printed in order that their misrogesentations may escape detection. The people come and their confidence too late. The southern confederacy is an active organized political power as much as it was in 1881. Very truly yoars, John S. J. S. A. Sub-committee of the military affairs committee of the House is now engaged of the war of the rebellion. On Monday Representative Marsh of Fennsylvania, the Caircora art zallety, the committee. Senator lugalls' first charge, that there was inserted in the official records of the war of the rebellion. On Monday Representative Marsh of Fennsylvania, the Caircora art zallety, the committee of the House is now engaged of the war of the rebellion. On Monday Representative Marsh of Fennsylvania, the Caircora art zallety, the committee of the propose to based on the Carpotocra art zallety, is not based on the carpotocra art

Senator Ingalls' first charge, that there

tion Denounce Him.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 7.—Fifty delegates from Knights of Labor assemblies and trades unions throughout Indiana, met here today in annual convention as a State federation of trades, each of the delegates being duly accredited from the local organization. The session was secret. When the meeting ad-

of Mr. Ingains last and trions.

The other charge has just as little foundation to sustain it, and Mr. Ingalls will probably again wish that he hadn't written the letter or that his correspondent had burned Senator Ingalls was born in Essex county, Mass.

Committee to Secure Harmony. trary notwithstanding, the Republican re-adjuster deficulties in Virginia will be read-justed and the Malrone men and the anti-Mahone men will finally come together. It is said by our informant that Mahone will yield whatever may be necessary to secure

CLOUD-BURST.

The Streets of Providence

Deluged.

A Four-Story Building Crushed by the Resistless Torrent.

The Storm the Worst Since the Great September Gale of '69.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—The greatest deluge that this city has had since the September flood of 1869 occurred this norning between the hours of 7 and 10

The down-town streets were raging rivers.
The sewers being unable to carry off the water, cellars generally in the centre of the city were flooded. There was from six nches to two feet of water along Canal

Westminister street was covered with water from building to building, and the whole thoroughfare from the bridge to the

dwellings were flooded, and several fami-lies were driven from the lower parts of their houses. The river was high at the time, and this aggravated the condition of The water backed up into the Hope Iron

Works building on Harrison avenue, and teams were unable to reach the works. The water on a level was more than two feet deep, and the streets were washed into a regular ravine for more than a mile. The tracks of the Old Colony, Providence division, were badly washed out, and it was at first thought that the trains would have to stop, but they are working their way grad-

inancially.

The storm was entirely of rain, without thunder, lightning or wind. There was one downpour resembling a cloud-burst, and the precipitation was the greatest that was wa ever known in this city. It ceased raining at 10 o'clock, but the sky is still heavily

Michigan Republicans Nominate a State Ticket.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9.—The Republican State convention reassembled today at 10.30. Hon. G. W. Farr of Grand Haven was made permanent chairman, and Colonel E. M. Irish of Kalamazeo permanent secretary.

Cyrus W. Luce was unanimously renominated for governor. James S. McDonald was named for lieutenant governor. Other nominations were made as follows: G. R. O'clock, but the sky is still heavily overcast.

The damage at the Dimond building on Randall square has been estimated at \$8000. The Tree gram Publishing Company's office near the river was flooded. The press barely saved from the water. The flood come within a couple of inches of putting as usual this afternoon although the men long rubber boots, and the water is still very high.

12 o'clock—noon.—Fire analysis.

high.

12 o'clock—noon.—Fire engine steamers are pumping out the cellars in the centre of the city.

The works of the Gorham Silverwage Manufacturing Company on Canal, Steeple and North Main streets are flooded, and engines are pumping out the place.

John Shepard's large dry goods house on Westminster street is flooded in the basement from water backing in the sewer. The loss there is considerable.

The Demond block will very likely be a total loss. When the front wall came down the rear end walls were greatly weakened. The accident was caused by the water undermining the masonry of the cellar. A pile of brick lay in the gutter, and the water, coming down Randall street, which is hilly, met the flood in Charles street, and overflowed the sidewalk, rushing into the cellar and washing the brickwork in with it. The water in the cellar was two feet deep at the time and settling into a sort of quicksand, so the destruction

His Resignation as a Director of the Canadian Pacific Road. MONTREAL, Aug. 7 .- At a full meeting of

the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway, held today, the resignation of the way, neld today, the resignation of the president, Sir George Stephen, was accepted. Mr. Van Horne, the vice-president, was unanimously appointed in his place. Hon. Levi P. Morton, candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States, also sent in his resignation as director, which was accepted, and Hon. D. A. McInnis appointed in his place.

Lecturer Giddings Now. Springfield, Mass., Aug. 7.—Franklin H. Giddings of this city has been appointed resident lecturer on political science in the College for Young Women at Bryn Mawr. Penn., and will begin his duties there naxt month. Mr. Giddings is a graduate of Union College, and has been editorially connected with the Union and the paper world during his residence in this city.

WADSWORTH, O., Aug. 7,-The wife of Captain Bates died at their home near this

According against the liabilities of the government of the incomplete of the contract of the c WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-From good au-

nierior quanty of outer, without the idenant or nutry flavor which is due to a light decomposition of the volatile oils of he butter, which will be hereafter more articularly described, but which are decloped or evolved during the acidification or "ripenning," as it is now commonly alled—of the cream, this ripening being ue to the action of the germs above menloned. When these germs are killed by eat, of course their action upon the cream is delayed or prevented, and the true and opular butter flavor is not developed, ust as they are absent in sweet cream utter until time is given for this to ripen.

Milk contains besides sugar and this sodalitide albumen, which veries in quality according to the feeding of the cow or its contion of health, or its physical state in other ways. It has from 3 to per cent of casein, and from me-half or three-quarters of 1 per sut, in the aggregate, of various neutral alts, composed of line, magnesia, iron and shoosnburing acid. The presence of the soda

lts. composed of time, magnesia, iron and nosphoric acid. The presence of the soda ee and not combined in the milk, is, how when the milk is skimmed. Consequently the dairyman needs to delay this acidity as much as possible by lowering the temperature by the use of cold water or ice, or to prevent it by the addition of a solution of soda, which will neutralize the acid as it is formed.

formed.

I have tested very carefully the times in which milk becomes acid at various temperatures, and the quantity of soda which is required to neutralize the acidity produced in these times at these temperatures.

Thus milk which is cooled to 65° as quickly Thus milk which is cooled to 65° as quickly as possible after the milking, will begin to

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lt	320	in													.1	14	to	20	d	ay	g	1
At	40	in														7	to	8	d	ay	8	1
At	45	in										 				5	to	6	d	as	18	1
t	50°	in														3	to	4	d	ay	S	11
At	55°	in													.(30	to	65	h	ou	irs	1
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At	65°	in		* *						. ,		 			.:	30	to	38	h	ou	Irs	
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At	75°	in	.,													18	10	20	h	or	ırs	
	80°																					1
- 1	The .			. 4.	٠.		-				ж.	-	œ.	 ٠.			4-	Ben.	-	4.3		

The quantity of soda required to keep the milk sweet and sufficiently alkaline to preserve the color of blue litmus paper for these periods at these temperatures is as follows for 100 pounds of milk:

Degrees..... 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 Soda, in gr's..320 280 240 180 135 110 100 Soda, in gr's..320 280 240 180 135 110 100
That is, that by the addition of these quantities of pure bicarbonate of soda in solution in a pint of water, well stirred in the milk when it is set away in the dairy, at these temperatures, the period of souring may be delayed 100 per cent.—or, in other words, doubled in length. At 65°, for instance, 100 pounds of milk will keep sweet 72 hours with the addition of 180 grains, or three-eighths of an ounce of the soda. The milk will be apparently sweet for some hours after this time, but not so really, as acid will be evident by the test of the litmus paper, or by heating the milk. These tests were made under the very best conditions of the cows and the dairy. It should not be forgotten that acid is contagious; that is, that a very small quantity of it in or upon the utensils used in the care of the milk will acidity a large quantity of milk is a few hours at a tremperature of 60° or

Any one who has been in the habit of observing the plants of any rural district through which he has been passing, or in which it may have been his lot to live, will scarcely have failed to notice not only how very numerous the thistles are everywhere, but also how considerable is the variety of form that may be noticed amongst them. Their commonness arises from the fact that each of the very numerous flower-heads they bear produces an enormous number of seeds, and these, like those of the dandelion or groundsel, are furnished with agriculturist himself who suffers through the choking of his crops by the vigorous growth of these usurpers, but his apathy inflicts no less serious damage on his luckless neighbors. All such plants should be carefully cut down and removed before the seeds develop. In old times many severe laws were passed requiring all such things to be vigorously extirpated, and it would surely even now be no less an advantage to more painstaking and careful landholders if some similar checks were put in force.

pelled to ascribe it largely to the thinning-out of the weak plants by the frosts of the winter, thus leaving the rest more room to

city. When separated from the wew they can will be the control of the control of

most of the exhibition berries are grown in this way.

It is a good plan to repair greenhouses and hotbed glass in the comparative leisure of this season, so that it will be ready for use in good season when needed. There are few investments of time and money that pay as well as a good coat of paint on such work.

Do not neglect to take a vacation as long as you can afford. You will come back to your work enough fresher and stronger to pay well for the lost time.

Any one who has been in the habit of observing the plants of any rural district through which he has been passing, or in which it may have been his lot to live, will scarcely have failed to notice not only how.

take longer noonings, and also an occasional rest during the day; and even with these, which will reduce the discomfort from the heat to what it would be a month later, fully as much will be accomplished.—
[Indiana Farmer.

Lambs are usually weaned about Aug. 1, and it requires some thought to do it properly. When separated from the ewes they will worry less if retained in the field where they are accustomed to run, and the ewes removed out of hearing. For a few days the lambs should be confined in a covered inclosure and fed a little hay and grain, and then be turned out to pasture toward evening, to be taken up again next morning; fully develop themselves, as they always will if they have a good chance.

In regard to thick and thin sowing of the regard to t wheat, and whether drilling in the seed is an advantage or not, has of late been con-

AROUND THE FAR.

STANDER BUTTER MAXICO.

HEATER BUTTER MAXICO.*

HILL BUTTER BUTTER BUTTER MAXICO.*

**HILL BUTTER BUTTE

While it is important that an elevated site should be selected for planting the mellow sell, and projected from the souththe seeds develop. In old times, many there is a major that a relevance of things to be reviewed and a proposed previous proposed and a proposed pr

for market this month. As soon as it has been clean picked, cut up the fodder either

there will be satisfactory success in thus preserving it. It is better to mow it away in a solid body than to scatter it over haymows, over the top of the hay in thin layers by packing it in a mow with its sides lined with boards so that it will settle well, and covering it with some other food, say straw. I will have to defer further consideration of Mr. Henderson's questions to another issue.

The Tribune.

The Tribune.

The Calb Culture.

commerce, which should greatly improve, this month. It also promises the passing of an important measure of reform by Parliament. The square aspect formed between Mars and Saturn on the 12th mst. at 1 hour of minute morning, brings political excitement if not mob violence in France. The 1st, 7th and 14th are unfortunate birthdays, bringing a l'abblity to accidents, ill-health or misfortunes. The 1st, 16th, 23d and 26th are rather fortunate. At the end of this month Saturn is in opposition to the midheaven of London, causing some trouble of a public nature and the fall of houses.

The daily warnings for Augustare:

1. Sell before 10 a. m., after which doubtful.

2. Ask favors, buy, hire servants and push thy affairs

3. Doubtful: be careful.

4. Travel, deal with others and push thy business.

5. Sunday—Rather tayorable in n.

than ever tightened. But a score even fewer of them have ever seen a man or horse or other animal of their kind, and, in truth, their kin, except at a distance of nearly 800 feet high above them. The Ute Indians call them "p'chek-up." or red but-falo. And yet if an Indian who has seen the seed about it he would laugh and shake his nead, and all the information obtainable would be: "P'chek-up: "we med; no ketch' em." There are more them at 600 of this herd, and yet no man owns them; nor is there a man, white or black or copper colored, who has ever been able to possess a single hoof of these fat and tempt the cattle are in a prison. Out of it there is no man death to the adventurous one. The res is no way to get in except it be light and the search seed and the search seed and an it length.

"There is no way to get in except it be light and even concaved rocks for 500 or quit of the search seed and any the search seed and any the search seed and any the search seed the search seed the search seed and the search seed the sea norse of other animal of their kind, and, in truth, their kin, except at a distance of nearly 600 feet high above them. The Ute Indians call them "b'chek-up." or red buffalo. And yet if an Indian who has seen them should be asked about it he would be asked about i

Reid's adventurers only found their way by the assistance of the balloon.

The story of the way in which these cattle came there is as strange as their existence is curious. Fifteen years ago, when the government troops were pursuing the Mormon murderers of the innocent victims of the Mountain Meadow massacre, the Danites, or avenging angels of the Mormons, fied for their lives into what was then literally the wilderness. A few of those who had been the blindest followers of Lee, the Mormon fiend incarnate, whose hands were red with the blood of women and children, found in their wanderings a pretty valley on a stream which flows from the Wasatch range into the Green river. They stuck their stakes, built their camp fires, and during the night their sagacious leader had a vision which told him there to stay. They could hardly have chosen in all Utah a more fertile or more isolated spot. They called it Ashley, and about them have since gathered more of their sect. until where the refuzees posted their picket of guards on the lonely nights of the first summer has grown a thriving village. It is 140 miles from the Union Pacific railroad south and 145 miles north of the Rio Grande Western. Until within five years it has been isolated entirely, but now it is but 30 miles from the Utah reservation, and furnishing supplies for the agency forms quite a business for the

community.

It is a tenet of the Danites that robbing or the fifth from a gentile is no crime. So it was thought to be only a cunning trick when a light shines through it. I can see at a glance whether it is cracked or specked or s

Nucleus for the Mord

which now roams at will within their rocky confines. On the bank of the river, stretching back a few hundred yards, grow succuing back a few hundred yards, grow succulent grasses, and upon this the cattle have propagated and thrived. In looking over the edge of the precipice one can see that they are small and as wild and agile as deer. They have been shot at to see the effect, and have learned to regard the appearance of a man, whether indian or white, as a menace from which they flee, clambering over rocks and through underbrush in the chase to a point of concealment. ent. The place where the thieves and their

The place where the thieves and their horses and the herd foll is plainly marked by a pyramid of bones, which rises to the height of 20 feet. The ghastly reminders and relies of the human and animal victims of the terrible leap shine forth white and glistening when the sun is high and reaches that spot with its full glare. The p ogeny of the surviving animals from the fall are fat and sleek though, and have their sunny beds, deer like, where they lie for warmth in the winter and to them the monument of skeletons is no source of disquietude. There is no fierce mountain lion or more dangerous bear, nor, in fact, any other animate thing within the scowgarden of iden. As yet, too, no man has been able to reach or disturb them.

The Utes have a tradition that savors of a romance connected with this wonderful spot. It is that a young buck who was of Piah's renegade band became evamored of a young quarter-bred Sioux squaw and sought to take her to his tribe. The Utes have a virtue, if such it may be called, of total prohibition from mingling with the whites in marriage relation. Even when

have a virtue, if such it may be called, of total prohibition from mingling with the whites in marriage relation. Even when there have been instances of women of their tribe becoming too familiar with white men if they have invariably been visited by the severest punishment, the progeny destroyed with the almost equal gertainty of killing the indiscreet sanaw. So, for "Senejaho" and his Sioux bride, they had no welcome. Added to their three-lourths white blood was the still worse odium that the only Indian blood in her veins was Sioux, a tribe which the Utes hate as they hate no

White or Other Living Being. The bucks drove "Se-ne-jaho" and the woman away. After weeks of outlawry, often pursued and clinging to an existence of terror, the young buck and his squaw determined that they would seek the Cattle valley, which the Indians call the "Lower Earth," and try to find access, Once there they could dwell in peace, and would be rich in the pressession of hundreds of rich in the possession of hundreds of animals, the flesh of which they could eat, while from the skins they could make their clothes and a teepee. They tried a score of ways in which to gain access. Descent was death. The rapids of the river was the could represent the property of the property of the season to the service of one fan only course. The buck patiently made a live in the season town to the service of one fan only course. The buck patiently made a live in the season town to the service of one fan only course. The buck patiently made a live in the season town to that of norther than the season town to the season town to the season town to the season times a live in the season town to the season times a live in the season times a season times a season times a season time to the season times a season time that the season times a season time that the season times a season time to the season times a season time to the season times a season time to the season times a season time that the season times a season time to the season times a season time that the season times a season time to the season times a season time that the season times a season time to the season times a season time the season times a season time that the season times a season time the season times a season time that the season to the season times a season time that the season to the season times a season time that the season to the season times a season time that the season to the season times a season time that the season to the season times a season ti only course. The buck patiently made a dugout from a log and a paddle from a limb.

Twelve miles above they launched the rude craft themselves lashed in it, and went whirling and shooting on downward. When

they emerged from the dark walls into the opening which they had hoped would be their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems to their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems to their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems to their impregnable refuge the dugout was bottom up, and already splintered by conscription or military services. It seems to their impregnable refuge the dugout was authorized, authorizing the holder to remove to authorize the holder to remove to the foreign country, that they wish authorized to remove to the holder to remove to the refuge the holder to remove to the refuge the holder to remove to refuge the holder to remove to the result with the substance of the sext and the prospect of the sext and the prospect to the sext and the prospect to the sext and the prospect

which these catage as their exist expose them, one can only conjecture, but there they are as safe, swinging between earth and sky, as are the horned beasts who feed and breed in the bowels of the softhe Mormons, what was then A few of those followers of Lee, te, whose hands I of women and wanderings a m which flows into the Green r stakes, built tring the night daysing which

THIS IS ABOUT ECCS.

They Can be Kept Good for Months by Being Turned Every Day. [New York Sun.]

A man busily engaged in holding eggs up

"They are carefully watched and turned. They come in cases easy to handle, and an expert soon learns to handle them quickly. It adds about a quarter of a cent a dozen to the cost, but we can pay that and the freight and yet sell eggs that come from France and Germany cheaper than we can sell Western eggs, and some think they are better. We can get them here in about 12 days from France. England also gets many eggs from Germany and France."

BLIND IN AN INSTANT.

The Terrible Blow that Fell Upon s Cincinnati Bookkeeper. [Cincinnati Enquirer.] A catastrophe such as few men have the

stoicism to bear and few survive. has come ike a thunderclap upon Charles Cullman of 52 Browne street. Last Saturday night. while auditing the books of the Bellevue Building Association at their rooms on Mc-Micken avenue, he turned to one of the bystanders and angrily exclaimed:
"Why do you turn out the gas? I'm not through yet."
"Turn out the gas! What's the matter with you? The gas is burning." rith you? The gas is burning."
"My God, then I'm blind!" cried Cullman,
med sinking back in his chair, from which
he had arisen in his excitement, he buried
has face in his hands and moaned and wept
had blidd. he had arisen in his hands and moaned and we wis face in his hands and moaned and we wisk each ild.

Dr. Schwartmeyer, his regular physician, was hastily sent for, and only arrived to confirm the worst fears.

Cullman was indeed blind.

Without a premonitory sign, without a come and as he sat

AN ANTHEM OF ADIPOSE.

(Town Topics.) Though now my waist is like the wasp, My cheeks a trifle pale
I shake my head when e'er you ask If I'll indulge in ale. I let the butter dish pass by Because I'm growing fat. I'm daily in the tennis court. Although I hate the game.

I can't think why some call it sport, To me 'tis beastly tame;
When flushed and panting I retire,
Damp as a drowned rat,
It matters not how I perspire— I know I'm growing fat. And when at morning I arise, My heart is sad as Marie tries

You'll cease to love your darling pet When she is horrid fat. [British Journal of Photography.]
The Vienna police have adopted the photographic pass cards first, if we are not mistaken, used by the season-ticket hold-ers of the Paris exhibition of 1867. In many Continental countries a maid

To lace my corset string. But one thing haunts my anxious soni,

I'll tell you it is that

MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS.

No publication will be sent for less time than one year, and no order for a publication will be cepted unless it includes a yearly subscription

Art Interchange Magazine 3.00 American Poultry Journal 1.00

"Is not that an old-fashioned way of test along the trail and were warned by signals of the coming of the pursuing party. Accordingly they drove the cattle as fast as they could travel on eastward, across Green river and up along the Bear, with the intention of reaching the Elk mountain country in northwestern Colorado, where they would be

Practically Safe from Detection, and their stock also could secure the most succeulent of feed.

"Is not that an old-fashioned way of testing eggs?"

"Yes; but experience proves it to be the best, and it is quick. An expert can candle 30,000 eggs a day. It has been tred to test eggs by water. A good egg will sink and a bad egg will float, but you cannot find out a specked egg that way."

"What makes specked eggs?"

"Lying in one position. An egg should not be left many days in one position. If an egg is turned every day it will keep a long time. An experiment was once tried by (i. Chautauqua Young Folks Journal. 1.00
Decorator and Furnisher 4.00 orest's Magazine, without prem. 2.00 Donahoe's Magazine 2.00
Domestic Monthly, with premiums . 1.50
Detroit Free Press (Weekly) . . . 1.00
Engineering and Mining Journal . . 4.00 "How long are the best eggs kept before they get upon the tables of the best hotels?"

"It takes about four days, because they are brought in bulk in the country and must be carefully assorted before being placed on the market."

"How long are the best eggs kept before they are fully assorted before being placed on the market."

"How are imported eggs kept from spoiling on the voyage?"

They are carefully watched and turned.

They come in case easy to handle, and an Thore come in case easy to handle, and an Floral Cabinet. 1.25 Folio (Musical).....

" Sunday Magazine (M'y) 2.50
" Popular Monthly.... 3.00
" Pleasant Hours (M'y). 1.75

2.00 2.15 3.10

3.10 3.50 2.50

4.10 2.30 1.40

2.60 3.50 3.35

4.30 2.65

1.80

1.50 2.55

1.95 3.55 2.60 3.30 1.75

3,30

8.00

3.30

3.80 3.60 2.20 3.50

3.60 4.60

2.00 2.00 2.55

2.10

2.50 2.60 1.85

5.10

4.10

2.40 1.75

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3.60

2.60

2.80

2.55

3.00

3.00 5.00 1.90

3.10

Harper's Bazar. 4.00
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 .75

 Home Journal
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 1.00

 Independent
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 Iowa Homestead
 2.00
 Irish World.
Journal of Microscopy.....
Leisure Hours, with premium....

Cullman was indeed blind.

Without a premonitory sign, without a warning, the blow had come, and as he sat there bemoaning his sad faire, eyes grew dim. Friends took him by the hand and trembled with emotion as they tried to speak words of hope and comfort. The stricken man only moaned, "My wife! My little ones!"

A diagnosis followed, and it was discovered that Cullman had for some time been a sufferer from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The exudations of the albumen from these organs caused uramic blood poisoning, which gradually pervaded the whole system of the sufferer. Step by step the disease spread, and contraction of the kidneys followed, resulting in inflammation of the retina or optic nerve, hopelessly destroying the sight forever. The case, although not an isolated one, is extremely rare, death generally ensuing before such a crisis arrives.

Practical Farmer..... Rideout's Magazine..... Rural New Yorker.... Saturday Evening Post..... Scientific American ... (with supplement)

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BOSTON, MASS.

of the chance?"

"The fact is, you ought to marry—you want an interest in life."

Valory made a grimace. "I'd secure it, then, and no mistake!" he said. "No, Fred, my boy—that's not impossible, she hasn't crossed my path as yet, and I don't much fancy she ever will. None of the girls I ever met made a lasting impression on my young affections. Their voices weren't sweet enough."

icular I am about a person's voice, and the dea of a wife whose every tone jarred on me's ear isn't to be endured for a moment.

Any one there?" asked a soft, clear voice. Dick sprang to his feet with more agility than one would have given him credit for, and seized the tube.
"All right!" he cried excitedly.
"Please connect with No. 293," came the

nce again. Dck cast a look of awe at his friend. Dek cast a look of awe at his friend.
'Thinks I'm the central office!" he said.
"The wires must have tangled up some, I should say. All right!" he called once more. A moment's pause, then the bell sounded again. "Thinks she's hitched on to 233.

or thing!" Dick murmured compassion Are you there, Nan?" came in the pretty "How does one make her understand?" Then, "Oh, she speaks with her fingels." Then, girlish accent.
Oh Lor'!" said Dick, "what a tangled web we weave, and no mistake! I'm not Nan, and I can't make believe to be, with the best intentions in the world. She'd find me out, even I struggled into falsetto!"
"Darling!—I want to speak to you—Nan, dear!"

h, good heavens!" said Dick, falling "Oh, good heavens?" said Dick, tailing back. "This is coming it rather too strong. 'Darling,' too—nobedy ever called me that before, that I can remember. It's a particularly pleasant sensation, even if it isn't meant for me."

"Why don't you tell her she's making a mistake?" Greenhithe said, somewhat impatiently. "I've lots to say to you, and I can't stop."

ie for. The wires have got twisted in some ay, and I'm somebody else."
A gir ish shrek, instantly muffled, and a ound of smothered silvery laughter.
"Don't go, pray don't go!" cried Dick in desveration. "I'm awfully sorry I'm not san. I would be if I could. Won't you dop and talk a little, while I'm very ill and could." Well, upon my life!" ejaculated Greenhithe. "Hold your tongue!" said Valory, in a

asty aside. There was a moment's pause.
"Poor man!" said the voice, in accents of
e most angelic compassion, "Are you

"I've Leen wounded."
"Wounded! Dear me, how dreadful!
Railway accident? gunshot? how did it
happen and when?"
"Just about five minutes ago, and it was
an arrow."
"It's a bitter, bitter world!" he groaned. happen and wnen?"

"Just about five minutes ago, and it was an arrow."

"An arrow! How very odd! Who could have shot it? How did it hit you?"

"It was a very little boy with wings—and it came down a telephone tube," said Valory recklessly.

"Well, of all the audacity!" Greenhithe was unable to murmur more.

Again there was a smothered sound of mirth. "Won't you prescribe for me?" Valory was throwing a tenderness into his tones which fired his friend with admiration. "I'm sure you're the only person living who could do me good."

"With pleasure. A little hemp seed would suit your case exactly."

"Taken in what form?"

"Outward application, about the neck."

"That sounds comforting," confined Valory to his friend, but the only answer was a shout of laughter.

"Jove!" said Greenhithe, doubling up with mirth. "That's a sharp-witted little person, anyway. She's advising you to go and hang yourself."

"Crue!" murmured Valory, in accents of soft reproach. Do you think that would mend matters!"

"On second thought, no!" and there

soft reproach. Do you think that would mend matters;" and there floated on the air the notes of Henella's song, "A lover forsaken a new love may get, but the neck that is broken can never be set."
"Tell me!" began Valory hastily, but a harmierk of the wire interrupted him. "I "Tell me!" began Valory hastily, but a sharp jerk of the wire interrupted him. "I must know," he went on in agitation, but a new voice broke into his protestations—"All right—wires mended connection established with central office again!"

"Central office be hanged!" said Valory, with fervor, as he sank into the neatest chair, and turned a face of absolute woe upon his chum. "I've lest her forever!"

"Never mind, it was growing about time to stop," remarked Greenhithe dryly. "You were getting rather beyond yourself, my good fellow."

"I tell you, Fred," Valory spoke with solemn emphasis. "The woman who owns that voice shall be my wife, as sure as I sit here!"

here!"
"Don't make rash yows, there's a good man. She's probably got a husband already."

man. She's probably got a husband already."

"I don't believe it. I feel convinced I've found my destiny at last. Oh, the angelic sweetness of those tones! it's the very voice I've sought for all my life!"

"I say, draw it mild!" ejaculated Greenhithe. "And now, how on earth am I to find her? Oh, cruel irony of fate!"

"Advertise."

"Greenhithe, if you go on joking I shall kill you! I tell you, it's life and death to me. She's not American, anyway."

"No, American girls don't say 'railway.""

"By Jove, there's a c.ew!" Valory made a dash across the room, and caught up the book of telepnone addresses. "No. 293—why—its Mrs. Ballard. You know the Ballards, don't you? Fred?"

"Yes, slightly."

"Then, for heaven's sake, go round there this munute, and find out whom that voice belongs to."

"Well, that's an eccentric errand!" Green-

this minute, and find out whom that voice belongs to."

"Well, that's an eccentric errand!" Greenhithe did not seem enchanted. "I really don't know how I can undertake it."

"Then I will."

"Well, as you don't know them, I'd better save you from being regarded as a lunatic, I suppose. In the words of Mme. Somebody—slightly altered—'Oh friendship! what crimes are committed in thy name!" and Greenhithe took up his hat. In half an hour or so he was back again.

"Well!" demanded Valory, pouncing upon him.

hour or so he was back again.

"Well!" demanded Valory, pouncing upon him.

"Well, I did my level best, but the result's poor. First of ali, I had to arm myself with a box of Maronsglaces, and pretend to have lost-a philopena with Maggie Ballard by way of an excuse for a cail. And I didn't get much by it, either. Nobody in the Ballard household rejoices in the name of Nan, that's certain, anyhow, and they don't seem to know any girl who does. I've exercised a power of invention over ascertaining that, that eught to place me in the first rank of celebrated novelists."

"But didn't you do any good?" asked Valory, ungratefully.

"I only found out that there are some English people staving in the town—friends of Mrs. Havermire's, that pretty little widow—a whole family, it seems. Margie Ballard leads, I met them; they're only traveling here. That doesn't seem much of a clew, certainly"

"All the same, I'll remember it, I tell you. Fred, I'm not joking. If I can find the owner of that exquisite voice I'll marry her out of hand. I'm as serious as I ever was in my life—more serious; worse luck. I feel like a funeral sermon at the thought of losing her." "And Greenhithe could only shake his head compassionately.

"Birdie, what do you think!" Pretty little Mrs. Havermire burst into her bright little morning room, where the early summer sunlight came in softly through the heavy sitk blinds, with their dainty frills of

LOVE BY TELEPHONE.

| lace, and the blaze of scarlet geraniums in the balcony made a glow of color in contrast to the subdued harmony in the balcony made a glow of color in contrast to the subdued harmony of thirs about the floor and walls. "Your sin has found you out, young lady! I've just been calling at the Ballards, as I velous the floor and walls. The would make her fortune as a singer, and stayed behind in Canada to do to take he in the cheke we've been on board, and wait on her mother, which has made it rather wither, which has made it rather wither, which has made it ra

if the standstill.

"It's bad for trade, a thing of this sort," said Dick Valory, lounging in the depths of the most luxuriant of arm-chairs, in an office which looked considerably more like a lady's boudoir, with its high art wall paper, its pictures and its stands of flowers. "Paralyzes one's industries and everything like that, you know."

"Quite unnecessary, old man, as regards yours," remarked his particular chum, Fred Greenhithe, who had dropped in in the course of his morning's labors to have a chat. "Nature has saved you that afflict ton, anyway."

"Heaven preserve us! he's trying to be funny!" murmured Dick sadly, "Well, what would be the use of energy if I had it? What have I got to be energetic about?"

'Oh, I kam' i should die of shame if I ever the scrudiny with courage; but that mile a lady's bread as we poor mortais, have. You tool, to, neither do you were born with that valuable spoon in your mouth, my good fellow—you haven't to grub for your daily bread as we poor mortais, have. You toll, to, neither do you spin."

'I certainly can't perform the latter operation, but as to tolling—I beg your pardon! Have I not studied law till my hair's turning gray, and am fnot prepared to practice it for the beneit of my grateful country of have loved and file. Want is a standard the sum of the proper standard the proper standard the sum of the proper standard the sum of the proper standard the proper standard the sum of the proper standard the proper st

"What can you mean, dear?" in somewhat startled accents.
"Oh, I was recommended by the first woman I ever loved to go and hang my-

Valory entered, a bright look of expectancy upon his face.

"Ah. Mr. Valory. delighted to see you!"
Mrs. Havermi e almost swept him off his teet with the warmth of her greeting. "My friend, Miss Constable." then dropping her voice. "Poor girl, a terrible afflict on—deaf and dumb—quite cut off from all intercourse with the cutside world, but so very charming. "Valory's face, which had lit up with a perfect glow on beholding the vision of go den hair and a pale blue frock, fell suddenly.

"Does she not speak at all?" he asked. "How does one make her understand?"

has suddenly developed a wild desire to take to the concert stage. She really has a very nice voice, and Mrs. Constable has kindly been giving her lessons. I really must tell her what you say."

Valory's jaw dropped, and he was gazing at the little widow like one confounded.

"And there she goes this minute, I declare!" said Mrs. Havermire, Jumping up and running to the window, as they heard the front door close. "Quick, quick, Mr. Valory—you can just see her as she crosses the street. She's rather a superior woman, well spoken and all that, but I think her appearance is rather against her as a queen

respectable to the last degree—with a face with realist the popps in the last which it was the control of the property of the proposed of the control of the property of the proposed the province on the green of the property of the proposed the province of the property of the proposed the province of the property of the province of the property of t

"And to think!" said Valory, rendered lelirious by bliss, "that I once thought my dtimate destiny was to be the hangman's

A lover forsaken, a new love may get:— But a neck that is broken can never be set!

she'll get to know some one to speak to before long.

"If you will do me the honor of introducing me," said Dick, with the guile of the serpent. "I'll be very pleased to use my humble efforts for her entertainment."

So they turned toward the deck chair with its dainty burden, and the next moment Valory was bowing before those blue eyes which were looking up at him with a startled surprise at the sound of his name. He bore the scrutiny with courage; but there was enough of slight chillness in her manner, as her father withdiew and left them together, to make him say presently:

"I hear you have been some time in Canada: I wonder if you ever happened to come across any of my cousins—I we a whole

Front View of the Early Residence of the Recent R. B. Hayes.

[Copyright 1888 by Edgar W. Nye.]



VERY American VERY American youth has been told repeatedly by his parents and his teachers that he must be ers that he must be a good boy and an exemplary young man in order to become the president of the United States.

I do not print gard it in the light of a "scoop." But I desire to go a trifle further, and call fact that he must begin at a much earlier than has been generally taught. He must not only acquire all the knowledge within reach, and guard his moral character night most care and discretion in the selection of

In the first place, a boy may thoughtlessly select the wrong State or even a foreign country as a site for his birthplace, and then the most exemplary life will not avail him. But hardest of all, perhaps, for one who aspires to the highest office within the gift of the people, is the selection of a house n which to be born. For this reason I have elected a few specimen birthplaces for the guidance of those who may be ignorant of the points which should be possessed by a

self."
"The odious, atrocious creature! But, Dick, I thought—I hoped—you had never—never cared for anybody before you met me!"
"So did I, my darling, and I think it still. But my first love thought differently, you know, for she sang to me"

A love forsake, a new love may get. Take for instance the residence of Andrew Jackson. No one has ever retained a Democratic heart than Andrew Jackson. His name appears more frequently today in papers for which he never subscribed than that of any other president who has passed

"Dick!—" There were volumes fn the tone and tragedies in the gesture with which a small white hand was torn from his grasp, and a slight shoulder turned from him indignantly. "Then it was you, after all—and not your cousin! Oh, I could never have believed you would deceive me!" away. father was a farm laborer, who died before bould never have believed you would debelieve me!"

"Birdie—my own—listen. I beg of you,
Birdie!" Dick became alarmed as the
hand still refused to surrender itself to his
capture. "I wouldn't have deceived you
for any earthly consideration—if I hadn't
leen obliged. Really, you know, if I had
been my own cousin I'd have had to thrash
him for daring make love to you, and that
would have caused most disagreeable family complications, As it is, it doesn't matter, feetly free to choose the site of his birthplace, an accurate picture of which is given

ily complications. As it is, it doesn't matter, don't you see?"

"Doesn't matter?" reproachfully, "when you have shaken all my trust in you? How can I ever believe in you again, when you have once deceived me."

"It isn't difficult, really, when you once set your mind to it," pleaded Dick earnestly. "I've found it can be done myself. Don't you see, Garling, that there wasn't another line left open to ane if I wanted to make you ever look at me? If I hadn't pretended to be my own cousin I should have had to pretend to be deaf and dumb—and of course I couldn't stoop to that, you know, could I?"

There wasn't another line left open to ane, if I wanted to make you ever look at me? I hadn't pretended to be my own cousin I should have had to pretend to be deaf and dumb—and of course I couldn't stoop to that, you know, could I?"

There wasn't another line left open to ane, if I wanted to make you ever look at me? I was sent sorrowing at night to wash his chapped feet with softscap before his mother would allow him to go to bed. Here Andrew turned the grindstone in the shed, while a large, heavy neighber got on and rode for an hour or two. Here the future president sprouted

palm.
"I don't think I ought to forgive you,"
murmured a voice which Valery still thinks
the most delicious upon earth. "I'm almost
afraid it's wicked. But if you'll promise
never-never to tell me a thing that isn't
true again"—and the rest was suddenly "One thing"—it was a good while after, and there were indications of Miss Constable's papa coming to look for his missing daughter—"one thing you must promise me. I'll never live in a house that has one of those horrhie telephones in it—never. We don't have them in England, and I'm sure it shows our common sense. Will you promise, Dick?"

"We'll live in the domestic style of the cave-dwelling-man period, if you wish it."

"We'll live in the domestic style of the my darling!" How penceful mers of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is one of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is of the gable and it harbors a lar gray hornets' nest with brocaded he is of the gable and it had been and of the sandy color of the sandy col the seeds out of several everlasting flowers, amples a few varnished acorns on an ornamental photograph frame in the corner, and hen goes out to the kitchen, where she ites into the dough that is set behind the transfer raise. cave-dwelling-man period, if you wish it, my daring!" he said.

And Miss Constable professed herself

tove to raise. Here in this quiet home, far from the Here in this quiet home, far from the enervating pousse cafe and carte blanche, where he had pork r nd tied on the outside of his neck for sore throat, and pepper, New Orleans molasses and vinegar, together with other groceries calculated to discourage i lness, were put inside, he laid the foundations of his future greatness.

Later on, the fever of ambition came upon him, and he taught school where the big girls snickered at him and the big boys went so far away at noon that they couldn't hear the bell and were glad of it, and came back an hour late with water in both ears and crawfish in their pockets.

After that he learned to be a saddler fought in the revolutionary war, afterward writing it up for the papers in a graphic way and showing how it happened that most everybody else weskilled but himself. Here the reader is given an excellentview of the birthplace of President Lincoln from this side.



The artist has very wisely left out of the icture several people who sought to hand hemselves down to posterity by being pho-ographed in various careless attitudes in

birthplace on the 19th of November, A. D. 1831. He then utilized it as a residence. Here we are keyen a fine view of the birthplace of President Cleveland. It is a



a nail:
I druther be born lucky than blong to a I druther be born lucky than blong to a nold Ristocratic fambly.

S. G. C.
Here we have an excellent view of Mr.
Harrison's birthplace from the main road.
It hardly seems possible that a man who

in this statement, and it because I ret of a "scoop." But Bennie think at one



conversation with the writer: "My theory as to the selection of a bout £9,300,000, with an annual yield of diamonds valued at \$15,000,000. The kimberly diamond mine is the largest, birthplace, is first be to be the selection of a birthplace, is first be the selection of a birthplace, is first be to the selection of a birthplace, is first be to the selection of a birthplace, is first be to the selection of a birthplace, is first be to the selection of a birthplace, is first be to the selection of a birthplace, is first be to the selection of a birthplace, is first be to the selection of a birthplace, is first be to the selection of a birthplace, is first be to the selection of a birthplace, is first be the surface and two miles in circumference. The working places of this mine were during 1882 on an average of 340 feet, below the surface and two miles in circumference. The damped fine is self-are the other than a birthplace, is first be the working places of this mine were during the working places of the working places of this mine were during the working places of this mine were during the working places of the working places. The working places of the working places o

HUMAN NATURE CAME IN.



What it Costs to Dress Some Babies. [New York Graphic.]

A rich baby's layette now costs \$500 or \$600, and includes soft silk warp flamels handsomely embroidered, fine knitted shirts of snowy wool, beautiful handwrought dresses, not frilled and heavy with embroidery and lace, as formerly, but made tographed in various careless attitudes in the foreground.

Here Mr. Linco'n determined to establish for himself a birthplace and to remain for eight years afterwards. In fancy the reader can see little Abraham running about the humble cot preceded by a pale, straw-colored Kentucky dog with a split stick on his tail, or standing perhaps in "the branch" with the soothing mud squirting gently up between his dimpled toes.

Here a great heart first learned to beat in baby presents.

Then there's the christening and a robe which costs from \$100 to \$1000, a mass of rich lace and fine stitching, sometimes made of point lace, and, like a wedding dress, worn at the ceremony and never worn again.

Here a great heart first learned to beat in unison with all humanity. Late one night, after the janitor had retired, he pulled the latchstring of this humble place and asked if the proprietor objected to children. Learning that he did not, the little emancipator deposited on the desk a small parcel consisting of sev-A Prose Poem. [Nebraska State Journal.] They stood together by the gate, the summer moon was gleaming, the night was mild, the hour was late, her silken hair was string of this hums the page of some part of the string of the properties of the page of some part of encounted in the page of some page of the page of streaming; "Oh, Algernon," the maiden cried, "why are you plunged in sor-

ALL ABOUT DIAMONDS.

Story of the Discovery of the Great African Fields.

Efforts of Workmen to Steal the Gems -Smugglers' Ingenious Devices.

The Man Who had His Boot Heels Filled With Costly Carbon.

READ AND REFLECT.

READ AND REFLECT.

In 1867 a Dutch farmer, Schalk van Niekerk, who resided at Hope Town, observed some neighboring children playing with a remarkably brilliant pebble, of which the mistress of the house, without more ado, made him a present at his request. A trader named O'Reilly, to whom it was shown, thought it might prove to be a diamond and had it tested at Cape Town by the French consul. It proved to be a real diamond, weighing 21 carats and was sold to the governor, Sir P. E. Wodehouse, for £500. The country was startled by the announcement. Search was commenced in Hope Town division, and a second diamond.

the banks of the Vaal river.

Numbers of isolated gems were found in 1868 and 1869, and during the latter year the "Star of South Africa" was bought from the Kaffir chief, Schonell; this gem weighed 83½ carats, and was of first water. It was for a considerable time in the presence of

thieves, who were at first almost exclusively natives.

The native laborer at the present time, through contaminating influences, has become an adept, and will steal with an adrottness which almost defies detection. He uses his nose, mouth, stomach, ears, toes and hair to conceal the diamonds that he steals, and, unless restricted to the compound, walks home at nightfall from the mine or from the sorting table singing with an air of abandon which would "deceive the very elect," the diamond being all the while on his nerson. Again, if working on the dewill is required."

A fact not very well known is that in the tres lighted by electricity the managers are by law required to keep gas always in first class order and oil lamps ready for immediate lighting.

The use of water meters in restricting waste limits the average daily consumption is too large, or which there was no of water in Berlin to 25 gallons per flead.

up which could be seen at a glance was too large, or which there was no opportunity to secrete, the wily savage would cover tup nonchalantly, but at the same time wall arrange the lumps of "blue" arour-in such a manner that when night came and the returned he could easily find the soot and secure the precious stone for himself.

Sometimes in mines where they were working deep another dodge would be resorted to. Suddenly, at a given signal, the whole gaing working in one of the claims would yell out and jump as if the reef surrounding were falling. The overseer in charge would instinctively look up, while the boy who had given the false which is believed to be the fastest time ever made between those points,

A church organ has recently been constructed of paper pulp instead of metal. It has 1400 pipes, and is an instrument of great power and sweetness of tone.

An invention by George W. Turner, busi-

s alarm would coolly stoop down and pocket a larm would coolly be possible of the deposition of the work would be possible of the work would be possible of the work work world enables that establishment to insert a page, and in an instrument of great power and sweetness of tone. An invention by George W. Turner, business that establishment to insert a page, the work of the post of the extension of the extension by George W. Turner, business that establishment to insert a page, the work of the post of the extension of the extension by George W. Turner, business that late the stablishment to insert a page, the work of the fact! the hard of these animals affording a hiding place for stolent diamonds, which were thus carried into the "veldt" beyond and refound by the third (his day's work being over) without any adding the work of discovery.

Generally speaking the system of searching the native is as follows: On arriving at the searching shouse they were born, after which they assume working suits, need, less to say, absolutely pocketless. Their work over they are instearched in the claims by the searching officer. They are stripped perfectly naked and compelled to leave over bars, and their hair, mouths, ears, etc., carefully examined—no particular pleasant duty for the searcher when the searching houses, but of course, the search examined by the searcher when the searching houses, but of course, the search examined by the searcher when the searching houses, but of course, the search examined by the search examined by the searcher when the search plant in the blammond.

Trade Act of 1882 are:

1. That it is hall not be lawful for any person to have in his possession any rough or uncut diamond, without being able to legally a

dilegally.

4. That diamond cutters must be licensed.

5. That special permits must be obtained for washing debris.

6. That every person is required by law to keep a register and to forward it monthly for examination to the chief of the detective department. tive department.
7. And that a registration fee of ½ per 7. And that a registration fee of ½ per cent, be levied on all exported diamonds. Astonishing ingenuity in trying to run illicit diamonds out of the territory has been displayed at all times. The 1. D. B. fraternity have not been lacking in devices. The book post conveyed many a parcel. A large hole was cut in the pages of some novel or ready reckoner and the space filled with diamonds, carefully packed. The parcel, being properly wrapped and posted, attracted no attention from the postal authorities.

his cab fare, two shillings and sixpence.

One of the English regiments is experimenting with a machine called a centrecycle, which has four small wheels a foot in diameter and one large one in the centre. It is said that the invention makes climbing a hill as easy for a cycler as rolling off a log.

A pair of pet bears driven to a buggy excite great interest on the streets of Canton, Miss. They are owned by Capnel L. Fontaine, who trained them himself. They amble along in an awkward kind of trot, and are muzzled to guard against possible frolicsomeness.

and are muzzled to guard against possible frolicomeness.

A wonder story comes from Mecklenburg county. Va., of a woman, sick unto death, whose hair was cut short during her illness, and when it grew again was almost white, so the hair cut off most oblighingly turned white too, and as a switch still ornaments its owner's head.

A new use has been found for the district

largely at the fields. They were first brought out from Europe in all sizes, shapes and colors, but now I am told the detective department know of at least four individuals on the fields who are engaged in the manufacture of these spurious stones.

Fluoric acid is employed, as I was told, to partially dissolve the glass in which these other day.

other day.

We see that our enterprising cabmen follow the North Side cable cars around in the expectation that the cable will break, and that they will get custom. This expectation is invariably fulfilled.—[Chicago News.

Major Potts and Colonel Baker, two New York salesmen, have made a novel wager. The wager is \$1 per day on the presidential election. Each day's wager is deducted from their salaries, and Nov. 10 the winner collects the accumulation. ance, and by this means increase the apparent value by 20 to 40 shillings a karat, according to the size of the diamond operated upon. Many knowing ones were taken in for a time, the diamond buyer, Maritz Unger, even falling a victim to this deception. collects the accumulation.

In Macon, Ga., a young man, while practising on the horizontal bar in the armory there fell, was taken up insensible and carried home. Next morning he was all right again, but the strange part of it is that he has lost all memory of what occurred for 12 hours before and after his fall.

Colonel Legge, the deputy assistant ser-geant at arms, within the precincts of the House, a prayer meeting is held weekly during the time the House is in session. No

A Georgia farmer has not seen the bottom of his corn crib for more than 20 years, and is now taking from it grain grown in

for her.—[Chicago Times.

Pure water is being reached by artesian borings 300 feet beneath the salt water of New York bay, 100 feet from shore. A dock company is sinking a 12-inch well.

Death from sunstroke is said to be almost unknown in Portland, Ore., where the recent decease of a citizen from that cause is looked upon as a peculiar occurrence.

A gun which will throw a shell 15 miles (and there are such) will drop it upon the deck of a ship before the ship can be seen, as at that distance any ship is "hall down."

and finally attracted the attention of a passenger in a passing Broadway car, who informed a policeman. The latter procured a ladder, mounted to the second floor, brought down the young woman from her irksome position and took her home.

The only factory in the world for making corn cob pipes is at Washington, Mo. The five stockholders in it are drawing dividends of \$10,000 a year each. In 1878 H. Tibbe received a patent for "a cement-like substance" with which to fill the interstices of cobs. the said substance being plaster of paris, and his royalty on his patent amounts to \$200 a month. The machinery for making the pipes is simple, and an expert hand can turn out 3000 of them in 10 hours.

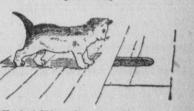
A St. Louis orchestra, leader tells a re-Chicago has some appropriately named citizens. A man named Anguish is a dealer in green fruit, while a Mr. Culcher repre-sents a Boston firm that manufactures but-

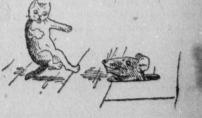
I went into a bank, and the teller, looking at me, said: "I ought to know you, but I can't place you." I looked at him, gave him a good chance, and, as he looked more puzzled, said: "You don't recognize me?" He still said, "No." and I turned around and took off my hat. "Now" I said. "Now"s that?" He looked for but a second or so and exclaimed, "Oh. I know you now; you're Vogel of the Olympic Theatre."

Savannah News: Last week Colonel E. C. Wade and his wife of Brooks county, were rapidly losing their sight, They wiped and rubbed their spectacles, rubbed and wiped them, and went over it all again and again, and yet their vision was not improved. Finally, and all at once, their sight was fully restored. Then the truth flashed upon them. In some unaccountable way their spectacles had been changed, and by some other unaccountable way had been changed back again.

Berlin, just at present, is the paradise for men who wish to get married. A Berlin merchant lately advertised for a wife and received 277 answers. Of these 87 were widows, varying in ago from 25 to 52; 42 of them had no children, and 21 possessed fortunes entirely under their own control. Four ladies who had been separated from their husbands also wrote to express a desire to try their luck at marriage a second time—one of them for a third time. Of the remaining 136 only two gave their age as over 30; 18 of them professed to be just turned 16. Seventy-one photographs were enclosed, and 31 of them are said to represent remarkably pretty girls.

William B. Stamets, who is the inside foreman of the Reading Company's Big Mountair Colliery of Shammokin. Penn, has in his possession a lady's silver, stem-winding watch of a Swiss make, which is puzzling the minds of many people. About three months ago it was found impossible to wind the watch, and, although several attempts have been made, no one has ever succeeded in turning the stem. Strange to say the watch continues to run regularly. Mr. Stamets, who is a ham in every way for soil and the way and the way are





Boston Weekly Globe. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1888.

OUR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. Grover Cleveland.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Allen G. Thurman.

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242 Washington Street Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second class matter.

BLAINE HAS ARRIVED

and the Democratic party, which has been rubbing its eyes so long, has waked up to The organization which ought to have been

A good deal of money will be spent, but we believe none of it will prove more remution, among Democrats, Republicans and educating weekly newspapers as are repre- factory and into the living expenses of sented by this newspaper, THE BOSTON every family. WEEKLY GLOBE.

It will pay postmasters, Democratic town ticularly on account of its logical and conthe presentation of the same ideas in the they get their raw material any cheaper a majority of which are thrown aside with. the tax burdens of capital are lightened. out being read.

The Republican committees of the differweeklies the expense of a reduction to a ter Republican ideas right and left, but THE GLOBE is not so fortunate as to have the financial encouragement of any Democratic committee.

Yet THE GLOBE is going into this fight to alone, when it is fighting for principles and convictions.

We will alone meet the Republican com-WEEKLY GLOBE, in clubs of 10 or more, to whomsoever orders the club, for only 15 cents per copy from now to Nov. 15, the close of the campaign.

Let every Democratic office-holder, committee man or voter, bear this in mind, and see that every house in his town receives a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE until elecvery best returns.

THE LANDING OF BLAINE.

So Brother BLAINE has landed at last. anything that has occurred in that line since the landing of Jumbo, if not since the landing of the Pilgrim fathers.

And although it is well known that Brother BLAINE was imported under contract to labor for HARRISON (and MORTON, too), we are glad that the Democratic administration has magnanimously allowed to the legality of it.

Of course, Brother BLAINE intends to talk, and he could tell us some very interesting things if he only would. He will certainly have a good deal to sav concerning his observations of the pauper labor of Europe, and we hope he will explain how it came to be pauperized under the high protection that every European country but one enjoys. He will have much to say about wages in free trade England, and he would gratify many "constant readers" if he would explain how wages come to be higher there than in any of the protected countries of

There are other things that Brother BLAINE might explain if he would. He is an observing man and must have noticed that in the ports of the old world, where almost every flag floats from the masthead of some merchantship, the stars and stripes are seldom or never seen. Perhaps he will tell us why this is thus, and how much increase in the tariff will be required to bring American commerce back to the proud eminence it enjoyed under Democracy and a lower tariff.

Grandson Harrison must by this time be aware, like Flanagan, what he is here by the late heartless evictions. for. His duties in this campaign are similar to the parish clerk's, and consist in saying "amen" in firm tones and in the proper places. Further than this all that Brother BLAINE will require of him is judicious silence, and very little of that. So that he does as he is told and says nothing, all will be well. As for Candidate LEVI MORTON, supply consignments of \$2 bills for use in

Yes, the big man of Maine has landed. And how suddenly the robes of leadership drop from the narrow shoulders of the little man of Indiana.

THE NEW GOSPEL OF SCARE.

heavy field-piece-"Danger to our business had increased to \$316,242,423, over 300

That big gun was kept booming for GAR- creased accordingly. FIELD eight years ago, and for BLAINE four In 1861 we began our career of high proyears ago. Without doubt it defeated Han- tection, which during the rebellion was recock in 1880, and without doubt it did garded only as a temporary war policy. more than any of the other Republican ar- What was the inevitable result? Our prices tillery to bring BLAINE so near to success soon went up so that we could not compete

in 1884.

that a Democratic administration could not pockets. By 1880 England had even 1885. be safely trusted with the management of crowded us out of the markets of our nearthe national affairs. Our mances would est neighbors. In that year she exported to not be kept straight, the treasury would not Mexico cotton goods to the value of \$2,- that for some time he will be occupied in be in safe keeping, the credit of the country | 406,000, while our own, in a country that | writing Grandson Harrison's letter of acwould be damaged, foreign investors would produces more cotton than all the world lose confidence in our national securities, beside, amounted to only \$832,235. and hence would follow commercial alarm, The same relative loss was sustained in possibly panic, and hard times.

a thoroughly sound footing. The great 13 per cent. departments have all been conducted with How enormously our high protection scandal.

forward will be laughed at.

the people in taxation that is not needed for | because our refusal to permit free ships imits support. That is a drain alike on the poses the disgrace? profits of capital and the earnings of labor. It cannot be kept up much longer, even in | England? this prosperous and wealthy country, without producing dangerous disorders of our finances and serious disturbances in our in- profitable to her?

The Democratic party proposes to remedy the need of active and continuous work, that state of things by a moderate and wellconsidered scaling down of the tariff taxes completed some weeks ago, will now be imposed in a state of war, and entirely too perfected, and every Democrat will be large and burdensome in the existing state ordered to do his level best to secure vic- of peace. In taking off some of these taxes, n order to stop the hoarding-up of the people's money in the treasury, the Democratic party has been careful to lift the tax nerative than that devoted to free circula- burden from the necessaries of life-from wool, and lumber, and salt, and such things doubtful voters, of such live, aggressive and as enter into the working expenses of every

And what objection do the Republicans make to this rational and conservative procommittees, and individual Democratic gramme? They simply open their throats workers to put the WEEKLY GLOBE into the | as wide as possible and shout "Free Trade." home of every voter they can reach. Par- They would persuade the business interests once more, if senseless and wholly illogical vincing presentation of tariff reform, which | shouting could do it, that they are in danwill accomplish much more than that of ger; that woollen factories must close if millions of pamphlets that are being mailed, | that the wages of labor must come down if All our prosperity depends, according to

these apostles of the new scare, on the ent States are sharing with Republican height and weight of our taxation. The war made it necessary to have high taxes. nominal subscription price, in order to scat- and the high taxes made us all rich; the more taxes the more wealth. And if 7 per imposed on us by the war we shall, so they possession of all the ships and markets of Lies blush. tell us, immediately begin to languish and the world at our expense. Facts are stubgrow poor. If only the war had lasted four born things, and these must alone decide win at any labor and at any expense, and years longer and put upon us a load of which policy is the most injurious to Enghas pluck and endurance enough to battle taxation twide as heavy, then, by Republiland. He who ignores facts in a matter of can logic, we should have been today thrice pure business economy, and follows only as prosperous, and rich, and happy. What the flickering candle of sentiment and folly then to pay off the war debt, which it | prejudice, may find himself walking straight mittees on their own ground, and send THE plainly appears was the fount of every away from the purpose he so ardently

This is the gospel of the new scare in a nutshell-the more taxes we pay the better off we shall be, and the less taxes we pay the poorer we shall grow.

likely to believe it, however. The old scare- of the American laborer himself." crows of 1880 and 1884 were much more erests or our wide-awake workingmen.

And it was a great landing, too; as great as the cost of living to all its people may be much. very appalling to the Republican high many; but the masses can stand it. More than that, they are going to make the monopolies and the trusts stand it, too.

him to land without raising any question as HOW SHALL WE INJURE ENGLAND? From the lips of persons whose feelings. under the sting of galling wrongs, can easily be excused, one occasionally hears

expressions like the following: "I am for high protection because England wants free trade." "I hate what England wants and want

what England hates." "I am on that side of every question that England opposes."

Very well! Let us assume that it is our tainly no reason to favor a policy which will operate to England's advantage as against themselves. It was her outrageous high protection and restrictive policy that goaded the colonists to revolt. We have not forgotten the stab at the Republic she | BLAINE can only hope for success by playmeditated at the outbreak of the rebellion. when the solidarity of our institutions was tottering in the balance. Nor can any fairminded American look with anything but language. deep indignation upon her long centuries of abuse to Ireland, made all the more vivid

But we are above all things a practical peo ple. We would not like to lose our worldwide reputation for shrewdness by executing a Chinese revenge. The problem before us is how we can most injure England. It is a problem of hard, cold facts. Our assuming to injure England, or wishing we who pays the freight, his duties will be weight in the problem. Our only possibilmight do so, does not count a feather's very simple. He is merely to draw checks ity of injuring England rests entirely with of sufficient number and magnitude, and things as unsentimental as facts and arithmetic. On these we must stand or fall, however much we might wish otherwise. Now let us see: From 1846 to 1861, while

under a very low tariff, our shipping increased from 943,367 tons to 2,496,894 tons. an increase of almost 300 per cent. Sixtyfive per cent of our exports in 1846, amounting to \$101,907,734, was carried by Ameri-The biggest Republican gun in the cam- can ships. The old flag waved on every sea. paigns of 1880 and 1884 is spiked for 1888. and we were the closest and most envied High above the noise and racket of both competitor of England in the markets of those conflicts was heard the roar of this the world. By 1860 our domestic exports

per cent., and the number of our ships in-

with England in foreign markets. Step by From every Republican platform and step our trade slipped away from us, every press the business interests were warned dollar of the loss going into John Bull's

The same relative loss was sustained in the West Indies. In China, where we had interests to secure steadier work at better ditional service of securing the nomination That gun, we repeat, is spiked. A Demoformerly enjoyed an immense and profitable of subjecting them to the lock-outs, shutthat gun, we repeat, is spiked. A Demoformerly enjoyed an immense and profitable of subjecting them to the lock-outs, shutthan himself. So the Demogratic feeling

orderly and efficient management of its England so far evicted us from the ports of mand for them. affairs. Under it the business interests have India in that year that our exports only been free from disturbance, and have en- foot up a niggardiy \$136,043, while she exjoyed a period of healthy and solid progress, ported to the value of \$102,870,000. Meanwhich compares favorably with any period | while our merchant marine dwindled and of like length under Republican rule. The dwindled, till today the percentage of our treasury has been well managed, and is on exports carried in American ships is only

economy and efficiency, and without policy has been injuring England all this time! Billions upon billions of dollars that Therefore it will not be possible to set up formerly went into our own pockets have the business scare of four or eight years ago gone into hers, and the Republican party in this campaign. The partisan plea that proposes to extend this process of "injuring one-half the people of the United States are | England." How idle to talk of a "home not fit to be entrusted with its government | market" when the latest statements of the | is strong in Michigan, and organized labor will not be put forward this year, or if put Interior Department tell us that we can't stand HARRISON. produce to the value of \$5,000,000,000 for The business interests of the country are which there is no possible home market. in no danger at this time, except from the | England will carry it off for us and pocket purely factious opposition of the Republi- the profits, while the American flag is can party to a reasonable and too-long-de- driven from the seas. What must have layed reduction of taxation. It is not, has been the thoughts of Mr. Blaine as he left not been, and never can be, a healthy thing | England in the finest ship that ever floated, for business to have the government taking owned by American capital, but sneaking \$100,000,000 a year out of the pockets of over the water under an English flag.

Is this kind of thing really injuring

But does she? Who is England, anyway? She is a country made up of manufacturers. workingmen, traders, gentlemen, lords. loafers, paupers and human miscellany, like any other country. The real test of whether England wants us to abolish our policy in a purely commercial and industrial matter like the tariff is what the manufacturing and commercial classes say. It is they who are alone practically concerned Where is the record of any board of trade, chamber of commerce, or manufacturing body in that country that has deplored our present methods of "injuring England"?

Not long ago a leading Yorkshire manufacturer declared in public that "the United States tariff is the only consolation left to English manufacturers, as by imposing heavy taxes on raw material it guarantees us against American competition and so enhances the cost of goods that we can undersell them anywhere." Quite recently a royal commission reported in London that nothing but our high tariff prevents Great Britain from losing to us the greater part of her foreign trade in woollens. Where are the proofs that England is not well pleased with our way of injuring her and would not like to have us continue on?

Let us injure England by all means, but it would be a sad joke if the gun that we are charging to knock out John Bull should

BLAINE'S LARGE CONTRACT.

"I say here." says Mr. BLAINE. "that the wages of the American laborer cannot be The people of these United States are not | reduced except with the consent and votes |

Oh, can't they, though? When the wages tion. The cost, if you have to pay it out of reasonably terrible and plausibly alarm- of Mr. Blaine's Hocking valley miners your pocket, is trifling, and will bring the ing. This new bogey is far too preposterous were reduced, was it done with their cono frighten either our shrewd business in- sent? When any of the war-tariff barons reduce wages and lock out their employes, The Democratic attempt to ruin the cound do they think anything about the consent try by lowering its tax bills and lessening or the votes of the helpless workmen? Not policy of free wool.

> Scarc tariff crowd, and to the big monopolies and | papers do not record the attempt of some trusts that have grown fat and saucy by the great employer to reduce wages, and there few at the expense of the unprivileged workingmen have been consulted. This is

"I am for anything that will injure Eng- for the word "taxation," as if they were duty to be on that side of the great national dull as not to notice the trick. But the question now before the country which will American laborers are pretty well aware most injure England. Americans have cer- by this time that taxation and wages are

> Mr. BLAINE has taken a contract to make wrong seem right, and extortion seem protection. It is a pretty big contract, and Mr. ing upon the innocence of a certain class of voters who are unable to see through his audacious misstatements and sly tricks of

DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMEN.

The workingmen who have been Democrats under the delusion that it was a party which befriended the working classes are doing a great deal of think-ing just now, and they will do a larger amount of ing this fall which will not promote the happiness of Democratic candidates .- [Journal.

This would be strange if true.

Never has the Democratic party deserved so well of the "working classes" as in this campaign. The party has bravely taken up nouncing unequivocally its determination to lighten the weight of taxation which now falls upon the workingman.

For, be it always remembered, in the last analysis the laborers are the real taxpayers. and on them falls the enormous burden of the war taxes.

We do not believe that the "workingmen as our Republican contemporaries suppose. These workingmen have too much cold common sense to believe that they can be benefited by taxing all the money of the of the "trusts."

EDITORIAL POINTS.

We are not surprised to find the highprotectionist New York Tribune opposing the proposition to fix minimum wages for men at \$1.50 per day.

The best protection for American interests will be the re-election of GROVER CLEVELAND, who has taken such good care of them since the fourth day of March.

Don't expect Brother BLAINE to make many speeches at first. It is understood

New York World: The Democratic party believes that it would promote American cratic administration has been tried and market, our cotton exports by 1880 had downs and strikes of the past dozen years. It would do this by widening the market resembling gratitude. At any rate, they won

the purpose to give the country a good. England sold to the value of \$29,774,000. for our products and thus increasing the de- have no particular quarrel with him at

isn't afraid under fire, is a liar. I am all a question of the power of the mind over the body."

The Michigan Democrats are claiming the State for CLEVELAND, and they do say the enthusiasm for tariff reform out there Besides, labor organization

With the largest manufacturer of hardware in the United States advocating not mild tariff reform, but real free trade, it doesn't seem as if there could be anything very dreadful in changing the tariff from

With BLAINE relied on to carry the doubtful East and Porter frantically implored to save Indiana we should like to know what Benjamin Harrison is for in this campaign? Can't he save something or carry something himself?

Transcript: It is remarked as an evidence But it will be asked, why does England of General Banks' honesty that after a wish us to abolish a policy which proves so quarter century in public office he is a poor man. This certainly is creditable to Gen eral Banks, but it is lamentable to be obliged to speak of it as remarkable.

The war tariff crowd have had it all their own way for the last twenty-five years. Why not give the other side an innings? If tax reform should really turn out to be such a dreadful thing as the Republicans predict, it would be easy to go back to the old state Our esteemed Republican contemporaries

are very much worried because President CLEVELAND has not yet handed in his letter of acceptance. But our Grover is too sensible a president to force politics in this kind of weather. Besides, what's the need of it? Everybody knows just where our GROVER stands, anyway.

The markets are lively, the fall trade James. looks promising, and if the Republicans don't succeed in getting up their wished-for business panic all will be well. It is a year in which people will be disposed to "let well enough alone."

The air is rent with cheers for BLAINE-His name is borne on every breeze: But not a hip, hurrah! goes up To celebrate the nominees.

The good Repubs, prostrate themselves Before the Plumed Knight, for he's Their "Uncrowned King," and mighty small Potatoes are the nominees.

"The appeal lies to the American laborer, said Mr. BLAINE in his "keynote" speech. Well, we guess that is so. The Republican appeal lies to the American laborer at a cent. be taken off the 47 per cent. tax rate | go off at the breech and leave him in full | rate that would make even the Father of

The Democratic party is not for free trade, but it is for good trade, and the only way to make trade good and keep it so is

beautiful system that enriches the favored is seldom or never any pretence that the never hear you selfish men say a word for

dollars paid for labor in constructing that grand ship were not put into the pockets of our own workingmen instead of into the The Food We Crave and the Cash to pockets of those dreadful "pauper laborers"

Candidate Levi Morron finds it necessary to circulate a report that he is not nearly as rich as has been represented. Evidently the Republican managers are the key to the whole labor question in an- crowding him hard for money. We sympathize with LEVI, and also commend prudence in not circulating reports of his poverty before the Chicago convention. They never would have nominated him in the world if they hadn't believed him to be just loaded with dollars and willing to give them up to the "boys."

BLAIR of New Hampshire is the latest Republican senator to join Senator Ingalls who have been Democrats" are so gullible in hurling disrespectful adjectives at President CLEVELAND. "Pig-headed" is what Mr. BLAIR calls the people's president, an epithet which used to be applied with equal force to Andrew Jackson. But the people rather like that kind of obstinacy. It would country out of their own pockets and into have been better for the country if there subterranean treasury vaults or the coffers | had been more of it in the executive office under Republican administrations.

> This is an astounding death-roll of public servants to be recorded in the period of a single administration: ULYSSES S. GRANT and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK and JOHN A. LOGAN, CHESTER A. ARTHUR and HORATIO SEYMOUR, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS and WILLIAM A. WHEELER, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN and PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, IRWIN McDOWELL and Morrison R. Waite, John Kelly and SCHUYLER COLFAX, ROSCOE CONKLING and DANIEL MANNING.

What is the true Democratic feeling towards the Maine man, any way?-[Record. The Democrats have no reason to be angry

with Mr. BLAINE. In 1884 he obligingly got himself nominated, and, being the weakest candidate, was of course beaten.

man Ford's investigation is not fighting "CLEVELAND's proposition to pauperize American labor," as they call it?

Suppose that the grocer, the clothier and the dealer generally should merely charge the revenue duty into the price of their goods and leave the extra price chargeable to the highly protected. PHIL SHERIDAN: "The man who says he as the purchaser passed out of the store. Would there not be music in the air? damned afraid, and, if I followed my own impulse, I should turn and get out. It is poor man consumes is paid every day, not a cent of it going for the support of government, but into the pockets of the monope lists. And they call this the protection of the American workingman.

> Manchester (England) Guardian: Englishmen take not the slightest interest in the tariff reform movement in America, while many far-seeing persons amo regard the adoption of anything like free trade in the United States as likely to make the latter much keener competitors with us in neutral markets than they are now Such men do not look upon President CLEVELAND'S policy with satisfaction. Having regard to their own interests alone. they would much rather see the present system of high protection maintained.

> If the Republicans were going to Indiana for a presidential candidate they had better have taken Governor PORTER. He seems to be twice the man in Indiana that HAR-

NOT AS BAD AS HE FEARED.



Office boy (to editor)-A gent outside wants to see you.
Editor—Great heavens! is it another poet?
Office boy—No, sir; he says he wants to ick the editor. Editor (relieved)—Show the gentleman in,

ACAIN THE SERPENT.

This Time His Horrid Highness is Seen off Nausett Beach,

[Providence Journal.] Philip Walsh, the engineer, Daniel Nalty. pilot, and George Howard, steward of the tug Sanford, say that on Monday morning at 3 o'clock, off Nausett beach, which lies etween Watch Hill and Point Judith, they all saw the sea serpent, which none of them ever believed existed before. The tug, with its tow of barges, was steaming along at the rate of five miles an hour, when off Nausett, which lies about four miles in shore, they saw at a distance of about 100 feet in shore, an immense monster, twice the length of their boat, swimming rapidly, his tail lashing the water, his head elevated some six feet, and showing his long back fin, which projected above the water for many feet along the surface. Its eyes were literally as big as saucers, and its mouth was mighty and cavernous, and stretched open like a yawning chasm, large enough to swallow a man easily. The beast was swimming furiously along, and seemed to be going at the rate of 10 miles an hour, twice as fast as the tug, in fact, so was soon out of sight. The serpent was seen at about daylight, so it was not so clearly discerned as to its color and various parts as if the sun had been high and the light better, but the men all say there was no mistake in its being a veritable sea serpent. rate of five miles an hour, when off Nausett.

seed about humanity, humanity, but I seed on or ever any pretence that the workingmen have been consulted. This is under the system which Mr. Blaine and the war-tariff beneficiaries so desperately defend.

And the employers are not all to blame, for in many cases they are driven to reduce wages because of the excessive competition caused by the war tariff, which restricts our trade to the "home market" when but for that it might expand and cover the earth. Of course what Mr. Blaine really meant was that taxation of labor's products can not be reduced without the consent and the votes of the American laborers will be so dull as not to notice the trick. But the American laborers are pretty well aware by this time that taxation and wages are two very different things, and that high taxes do not cause high wages.

Mr. Blaine has taken a contract to make

seed bout humanity, humanity, but I in the early should be worked for huwomanty. You are a one-sided crowd, and I am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all a done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in all am done with you!" It is time for the word in the poetry business. The Navy Department is to send out an in the consent and the competition in September for the "correction for in many cases they are driven to reduce ways believely mixed both on sea and land in the coming two months, but in the early space of the excessive competition in September for the "correction of longitudes." Longitudes." Longitudes." Longitudes." Longitudes." Longitudes." Longitudes." Longit

concern is the ulterior concern of so fixing all national taxation in the future that a big slice of it can be turned into the pockets of individuals. Will the people stand it? We guess not.

Mr. Blaine comes over to tell "the poor workingman" how high protection has relieved him from the competition of foreign labor. The ship that brings him over is owned by an American company, and was paid for by American dollars. Will Mr. Blaine kindly tell the boys why the million dollars paid for labor in constructing that

OUR TABLE DELICACIES.

Purchase. This is the season of the year when the products of the garden are all on sale in the retail markets. Everything presents a fresh and bright appearance, and prices remain about the same as last week. Quotations are as follows:

Halibut, 18 cents. Lemons, 25 cents. Butterfish, 10 cents. Lettuce, 3 to 5 cents. Cucumbers, 2 to 3 cents.
Delaware grapes, 30 cents.
Cantelopes, 10 to 25 cents.
Salmon trout, 20 to 30 cents.
New beets, 5 cents a bunch.
Wax beans, 5 cents a quart. Wax beans, 5 cents a quart.
Watermelons, 25 to 40 cents.
Maryland reaches, 15 cents.
New onious, 5 cents a bunch.
Rasplerries, 30 cents a quart.
Green corn. 25 cents a dozen.
Summer squash. 5 cents a dozen.
Peaches, 35 to 50 cents a dozen.
New cauliflower, 25 cents each.
Green peppers, 10 cents a quart.
Native currants, 15 cents a peck.
California grapes, 50 cents a peck.
California grapes, 50 cents a pound.
Native blueberries, 20 cents a peck.
Native blueberries, 20 cents a peck.
California nectarines, 25 cents a dozen.
Moore's early grapes, 25 cents a dozen.
Moore's early grapes, 25 cents a dozen.
California nectarines, 25 cents a dozen. Nova Scotia zooseberries, 20 cents a quart. Sugar loaf pineapples, 15 to 20 cents each. Crawford peaches, 50 to 75 cents a dozen. California Bartlett pears, 50 cents a dozen. Horticultural shelled beans, 25 cents a quart. Concord and Isabella grapes, 15 cents a pound. Foxcroft Neatly Sized Up.

A four-year-old girl in Foxeroft was asked the child. "By the cher day who made her. "Dod," said the child. "Where does God live?" was asked her. "I don't know," replied the child, "but it isn't in this village."

Dr. Pierce's Fayorite Prescription cures the peculiar weaknesses and diseases of women.

The child, "but it isn't in this village."

This results from severe cold, which contracts and paralyzes the minute blood-vessels, from grief and anxiety, or from deposits of time in the vessels, which causes the grayness of age. Elderly persons will find lime juce and glycerine of great benefit as decomposing this chalky deposit. Take (Bangor Commercial.)
A four-year-old girl in Foxcroft was asked

WOMAN'S CROWNINGGLORY

Advice as to the Care of the Hair.

Bad Hairdressing.

Styles of Wearing the Hair and Their Effects Upon Its Growth.

"Why do women have such poor hair nowadays?" a very acute, observing man often asks, "When I was young the girls used to have hair they could sit down on. and so thick they hardly knew what to do with it. Now few women seem to have hair to cover their heads. The partings are broad and coarse, the hair thin on the temples and behind the ears, so it is unpleasant to look at the back of a woman's ead and see the comb-marks left on the scant locks. The Spanish women and Cre-oles have splendid hair. Why can't our Northern women have it?"
The first and great reason is that our

women do not keep their heads clean. Often they are too busy with housekeeping and children to give the hair the weekly shampooing and nightly brushing it needs. Still oftener they are too negligent, or do not know that on strict cleanliness of the scalp depends their best chance of having good hair at 35. Housework should be done with a muslin cap or towel folded to cover the hair to the roots. House dust, which is mainly dead animal matter thrown off by clothing and beds, is deadly to lungs and hair. Think what state the face would be in if it were washed only once in six weeks or longer, and imagine the condition of the scalp with its thousands of oil glands and its hairy growth to detain all the abounding dust. The wouder is not that people lose their hair, but that they have any to lose. The hair ought to be thick on the forehead and waved or crisped enough to afford a slight shade to the eyes, without falling low, which interferes with the sight and gives an idiotic expression. The flat, well-brushed bands of hair in front, drawn strictly away from the parting, are certain to cause thinning on the temples and at the parting. All flat and very smooth styles of hairdressing injure its growth more or less, by drawing it closely to keep it in good order. Anything like pressure, heat or strain about the head inflicts injury on the brain and the finest parts of the nerveus system. The dragging of the hair by the roots in Spanish and Parisian-Chinese coiffures, not only pulls it out in, time but irritates the nerves of the temples. When drawn up tightly behind, the glands of the neck have been known to swell in ugly fashion. Wrong hairdressing aggravates spinal maladyas truly as weighty skirts do. The Psyche knot, so pretty for the very few who know how to wear it, probably ruined the hair of Grecian women as it does our own, if twisted at all tight, and Psyche knot or "massive coil" does im. dust. The wonder is not that people lose as it does our own, if twisted at all tight, and Psyche knot or "massive coil" does immense mischief by heating the base of the brain and sensitive top of the spine. Women only notice the effect by the relief it is in headache, or when tired out, of

"Letting One's Hair Down." But those with any pronounced spinal ail. ment find the sensation of a knot of hair on the top of the head, or at the back, unbear able as the tournure of hair at the base of

Good Mr. Bladve fahome again—
That can be proved with small gendeavor; it is a lost as much "abroad" as ever.

LAND and free wool. As Judge Billizon is one of the larrest woollen manufacturers in the country the Republican papers will probably not publish the fact with any unnecessary conspicuosity.

CENETS LATEST.

Mr. Field Startles Mis Townsmen with Beast the glory by the way. While Hantison, be does the rouning; Begrabe the glory by the way. While Hantison, be does the rouning; Chicago Sews]

New York World: Taxed wool & huntful to the farmer, disastrous to the manufacturer and a useless barden upon the consumer. It is time to return to the American policy of free wool.

At a socialistic meeting in New York an indignant workingwoman arose and exclaimed: "I am sick of this eternal nonsense about humanity, humanity, but I never hear you selfish men saya word for hu-womanty. You are a one-sided crowd, and I and one with you!" It is time for the social philosophers to wake up.

Mr. Field Startles Mis Townsmen with the the might be the control of the same and the same and

tion tresses. You can't wear hair like that, flowing, to get stepped on, and the work of putting it up every day would reconcile any woman to frizettes and a pug in a week's time. No, a very good standard of hair is just long enough to wind round the head when braided, and thick enough to look well when straight.

But hair must be carefully cultivated to grow even in length, supple, silken and graceful in color. Everything is encouraging for the improvement of hair, if time can be given it. The same treatment will not do lor different kinds of hair, by any means—strong, stiff, naturally moist hair needs a weekly shampooing, and daily and nightly brushing, with exposure to the morning and evening sun, which is a great stimulant to the hair. Thin, soft, dry hair needs tender care, but with either the first step toward improvement is through washing of the scale supplied.

step toward improvement is through washing of the scalp and hair, Which Collects Dust its entire length. To cleanse it the various

strong hair will bear them, but they burn the life out of thin, dry hair. Most hair washes are used entirely too strong. Soapbark is really better than any thing I know. except the shamped powder of the "fatal sisters," which leaves the hair luxuriously silky, instead of flying like thistledown. Pour two quarts of boiling water on a teaspoonful of scapbark, let it cool till pleasant, comb the hair smoothly from the face, part it and scrub down the parting with the shampod brush, likean exaggerated toothbrush, wetting the skin well with the decoction. It lathers well, and the whole head should be rone over, making 20 or more partings, the hair rinsed in plenty of clear water, combed and wiped smoothly, not rubbing it ferociously and tangling it, which breaks it. The Venetian ladies drow their hair through a crownless hat, and let it stream over the brum to dry, and you may follow the example, sitting in thing I know, except the shampoo powder

ladies drow their hair through a crownless hat, and let it stream over the brim to dry, and you may follow the example, sitting in the sun, if possible an hour. Light is a great stimulant and preservative to hair, and it is well to open it when dry and let the wind blow through. The sun will cause the natural oil of the hair to flow; or the head may be held to the fire till the dry hair feels moist.

A smart brushing night and morning, careful braiding before sleep, and an hour spent once a month clipping all forked ends will ensure a rapid growth of hair, if the greneral health is good, without other treatment. If you want a stimulant, at night rub a little oil of avender in the roots of the hair with the shampoo brush. Do not irritate the scalp by hard brushing. Regular care is better than overdo ng.

Thin, fragile hair is best cleansed with the yolk of a fresh egg, rubbed in the roots with the fingers, left on 15 minutes and washed off in warm, soft water. The egg is nutritive, as well as cleansing to the hair and drying it in the sun. Then comband stream of the hands, gently and briskly, fifty to a hundred times. This stroking is better than brushing daily. A gentle current of electricity applied to the scalp every other day is excellent for weak hair, and is the nearest to a specific for baldness, partial or entire. To keep hair from faling mothing is better than the old-fashioned thincture of sage and rosemary, which, as nonorthern garden grows rose mary, I leave the druggist to prepage. The wild white sage of the Rocky mountains has great virtue as a stimulant to the hair.

To apply this or any other lotion to the hair the scalp must be clean and well brushed, or rubbed with flannel

Till the Skin is Pink.

and stimulated to absorbent action. Then

Till the Skin is Pink. and stimulated to absorbent action. Then wet it in various partings with the lotion. and wear a cap of thin flannel or oil silk to prevent hasty evaporation. The application should be made nightly, about an hour before going to bed, for convenience. Bald before going to bed, for convenience. Bald or thin patches should be rubbed with fiannel or the hand till red, and a lint pad. wet in the lotion, bound over it with oil silk, to get the full effects.

Let one never despair of owning a good suit of hair, or of curing haldness, no matter how lasting. The bulbs may shrink and disappear from sight, leaving baldness for years, and yet, with improved health and patient treatment by electricity and aromatic lotions well brushed in, the scalp revives and hair follows. The treatment for bringing out the hair is just as good to prevent grayness, which results from and not write what I've got to say to God.

A Dictionary of American Politics.

ures and Men; Explanations of the Constitution; Divisions and Practical Workings of the Govern-ment, together with Political Phrases, Familiar Names of Persons and Places, Noteworthy Sayings, etc., etc. By Everit Brown and Albert Strauss. This book contains 556 Pages and Over 1,000 Subjects.

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ons, familiar names of person A FEW OF THE MANY SUBJECTS IN THIS BOOK:

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Feniau Brotherhood.
Fifty four, forty or fight,
eillibasters. Filibusters.
Fishery Treaties.
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Free Soil Party.
Fugitive Slave Laws.
Gerrymander.
Gerrymander.
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Grangers.
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Molroed Case.
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Molroed Case.
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Molroed Doctring. Monroe Doctrine. Morey Letter. ormons. ulligan Letters. ational Republican Party.

Pensions.
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Peruvian Guano Troubles.
Pewter Muggers.
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Population of United States.
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Reconstruction, Refunding United States Debt Republican Party, Returning Boards, Rum, Romanism and Rebellies Salary Grab. Secession. Shinplasters, Silver Question, Slayery. fariffs of the United States. Treaties of the United States. Tweed Ring. United Labor Party. Unit Rule. Virginius Case.
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AN EXCITING MOMENT.

[From Life.] "Ye see it wuz like dis: It wuz the nint innings an' each side wuz 32 runs. Jimmy wuz at de bat. He got onter Reddy's curve an' hit der ball a welt out ter centre-field. Tommy Scully giv' a jump fer it, but it went trough his fingers an' we winned de

alkalis, borax, ammonia, carbonate of potash and washing soda are used, and the She Never Heard a Rose-Colored Story in Her Life.

[Bab, in the New York Star.] The Assyrian, in the form of the out-oftown girl, has captured New York. She is a delicious, interesting type, and quite dif ferent from those one meets here at the TOWN COMMITTEES, Branch. She finds all things good, and believes that the stares given to her remarkable get-up are simply admiration. She is quite satisfied to be along with mother and all the children, but down in the depth of her heart she hopes that some time dur ing the evening she can stray off with John and see the electric light in the park. One doesn't approve of her gown but look in her face and you can't but approve of her She never heard a rose-colored story in her life. She believes in every

the top and bottom, for she thinks that isn't "quite right."
You can't help but like this type and somehow you feel certain, when all this shopping is over and the family at home, that she and John will be married, and that they'll have the nicest lot of babies imaginable. I'm always wondering where New York gets its people, and now I am certain, as I counted five babies to one family the other day, that, like organs and grapes and a lot of other good things, the South and West furnish the supply.

[Atlanta Journal There is a good story, which has never

been told before, illustrating Rev. Simor Richardson's brightness of mind. was in company with several other divines, among them Rev. Sam Jones.
Uncle Simon Peter was on a programme for a prayer, and, preparing to leave the group, said: On one occasion the venerable preacher

Jones, "Certainly I do," said the good old man, "I write my sermons yet, and you don't think I'd write what I've got to say to men and not write what I've got to say to God Almighty, do you?"

While driving on the road from Skowhe gan to Hartland, with my son, we counted nine ladies driving two-horse mowers, and

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LAID TO REST

Amid the Heroes in Arlington Cemetery.

Funeral Ceremonies Over the Remains of "Little Phil."

Elaborate Services Attended by a Notable Throng.

Washington, Aug. 11.—With all the sacred rites of the Catholic religion, performed by the prince of the church and its 3, west bound, was due at the formed by the prince of the church and its 3, west bound, was due at the other high dignitaries and with the militume of the accident, and the fortary observances besitting his high and exward brakeman got a lamp from a switch alted rank, Philip H. Sheridan was buried and tried to flag it, but failed, and the extoday at Arlington cemetery.

There was a certain amount of pomp and of a kind that was eminently in keeping was thrown from the track down an emultance of the man thus honored. It was a military funeral in took fire and were homed.

its pastors have invariably been men well and it was rumored that Newman had shot beloved and learned, and in its walls habitually worship some of the best known Others say he had no pistol. people of the Capital city. The major ty

dead soldier.

It wanted but a few minutes for the time set for the commencement of the services, when Senators Ingalis and Edmunds arrived, and afterwards came Senators Hoar and Evarts. About the same time Secretary Fairchild walked down the aisle, and was the first to occupy the pew set apart for the Fresident and cabinet, and then while the great bell was softly tolling. Mrs. Sheridan, leaning on the arm of the colonel, and accompanied by his brother. John Sheridan, took seats infimediately to the left of the catafalque. The members of the Corean legation attracted some attention because of the vivid colors they wore, and, like the Turkish ambassador,

The following was his text:

mighty fallen that saved the people of Israel. 1, Mach. ix. 19-21.

As the cardinal finished his address and was about to leave the pulpit, the strident tones of a bugle were heard on the outside. The effect was peculiar. To imaginations wrought up by the solemnity of the proceedings it seemed as if it was the answer to the cardinal's exhortation, and the summons to the great commander from on high. But the illusion was quickly broken as the hoarse commands of the officers who were massing the troops in front of the church came indistinctly through the open doors.

cors.
The prelate left the pulpit, and attired in The prelate left the pulpit, and attired in black and gold vestments, and wearing a white silk hat in the form of a mitre in place of the red beretta and surrounded by the clergy, he stood at the head of the casket and sprinkled it with hely water and fragrant incense, then he pronounced the absolution and prayer for the repose of the dead man's s ui. The cardinal returned to his throne, and the Domnicans chanted the Benedictus, and silently passed through the sacristy, leaving the sanctuary yacant.

The Services Were Over.
The eight sergeants who had so faithfully guarded the remains since their arrival in Washington, once more appeared, and with measured tread marched up the aisie. Lieu

Washington, once more appeared, and with measured tread marched up the aisle. Lieutenant Osthein took charge of the head quarters flag, the men placed the casket on their shoulders and slowly moved towards the door. At the first step every one stood up and remained standing until the body had been removed. Speaker Carlisle and General Cherman, arm in arm, led the pallbearers, and the o d hero attracted as much attention as ever.

At the porch the pallbearers passed to the front and ranged themselves in a double line, through which the body passed. In front of the church was the four-horsed caisson, and across the street the cavalry. At the intersection of Fifteenth street the Marine band. East of the cavalry were two batteries of light artillery and a battery of dismounted artillery acting as infantry. General Schoffeld, surrounded by his staff, took position in the middle of the street, between the caisson and the cavalry. The belt was still tolling mournfully as the body-bearers crossed the porch. Major Carpenter, in command of the cavalry, raised his servant.

Latest Quotatic Views, Marker, My God, to Thee," The strains of that glorious old hymn moved many to tears. Heads were instantly bared, and while the multitude remained particularly silent, the casket was placed on the caisson and strapped down. Before the caisson moved away, Mrs. Sheridan, escorted by Colonel Sheridan, left the church. She was making a brave effort to repress her grief, but her emot on was pit ful to witness. She entered a carriage, and, accompanied by her father, was driven to his house. The officers again gave the word of command, the swords rattled as they were broaght to the shoulder, and the cortege moved to the cemetery.

To the funeral marches of the bands, interpreted by long rolls on the muiffed

the swords rattled as they were propaght to the shoulder, and the cortege moved to the cemetery.

To the funeral marches of the bands, interspersed by long rolls on the murited drums and bugic calls the cortege wound its way to Arlin, ton, four miles and more from the city. The streets on both sides were thickly hold with people, who invariably removed their hats as the body passed ahem, and who spoke teelingly of the dead.

It was 1.50 when the caisson drew up in front of the lawn. There was the sharp rattle of rifies and swords as arms were brought to the "present." while the eight sergeants placed the bedy on the blocks over the open grave. The Marine band again plaved "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Then Dr. O'Reily stepped forward and received the swo, d. chapean and belt which had been placed on the casket at Nonquitt by Colonel Rand, the recorder of the Loval Laws on and put it in the hands of Companion Dudley, who was one of the guards of honor in Masseachusetts to carry it back to that State.

Dr. Foley, bishop elect of Detroit, consecrated the ground and recited the last prayers. Colonel Sheridan, the Misses Racker, and J hn Sheri: an and his daughter, who stood at the head of the grave, took the last look at the casket, and at 1.40 it was lowered by the sergeant into the trib. Then the most impressive caremony of the whole day followed. A stat officer, who was watching the proceedings at the grave, looked at an artillery officer in the road and intend the swork.

The the most impressive caremony of the whole day followed. A stat officer, who was watching the proceedings at the grave should be a successful to the proceedings at the grave should be a successful to the gray smoke heating lazily over the which associated the last followed by 16 more.

The the most impressive caremony of the whole day followed a state.

The the most impressive caremony of the whole day followed a state.

The the gray smoke heating lazily over the winch associated the swork.

The successful the serve the serve the serve the st

served with Sheridan in his Indian camserved with Sheridan in his Indian campaigns, stood at his old comrade's open grave, the infant y had leaded the r pieces. "Fire!" rang out from the officers, and the sharp crack of the rifles awoke the echoes. Twice more this was repeated, and then the last ceremony but one had been performed.

Home Views of the Repub-

AN ERIE WRECK.

Collision of Freight and Express-Two Dead, and Eight will Die. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—An east-bound freight train on the Eric railroad, when a quarter of a mile west of Shohola.

at about 1 o'clock this morning, struck a lot of rocks which hadbeen washed down on the Big Elements That Are Paying Off Old track, and the locomotive and four cars were wrecked. Engineer M. Fritz received a bad scalp wound, Fireman O'Hogan sustained a scalp wound and had both arms broken,

all respects, and was a proper tribute to the man who bore the highest military rank, man, the fireman on the express engine. and who died in active service. was caught fast in the wreck and Shortly after 9 o'clock people commenced burned. He said to a bystander: "Tell my was caught fast in the wreck and to arrive at St. Matthew's Church. It is an unpretentious edifice, but justly famous, for after a report like a pistol shot was heard.

Of 14 running horses in the car, but two of the diplomatic corps are Catholics, and it is to St. Matthew's they come.

of the diplomatic corps are Catholics, and it is to St. Matthew's they come.

Inside the church the view that met one's gaze was solemnly impressive. The church was somewhat darkened, and the rich sunlight flitted its way in through the stained-glass windows and took on every one of the prismatic colors. On all sides there was black crape. It stretched along the galleries, encircled the pillars and capitals, while the altar and puipit were swathed in the same sable material. Above all, and forcing its attention on all, was the catafalque with its black coffin, relieved only by the colors of the national flag, which was gracefully thrown over it, and the broad gold sash and sword belt of the dead soldier.

It wanted but a few minutes for the time set for the commencement of the services, when Senators lngalls and Edmunds arrived, and afterwards came Senators Hoar and Evarts. About the same time Secretary Fairchild walked down the aisle, and was the first to occupy the pewset apart for the President and cabinet, and then while

The same of the action of the thought of the services, when Senators ingails and Edmunds a



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

Nearer, My (iod, t) Thee." The strains of hat glorious old hymn moved many to	Bhr Harbor Land 21/4 Boothbay Land 21/4 Boston Land 71/4 Boston Water Power 81/8 Boylston Land 3 Brookline Land 47/8 Campobello Land 21/2 Fast Boston Land 43/4 Fenethman's Bay Land 8 Lamoine Land 4 Maverick Land -	28/8	8
Nearer, My God, to Thee. The strains of	Boothbay Land 21/4	-	1
hat glorious old hynn moved many to	Boston Land	71/2 81/4	8
ears. Heads were instantly bared, and	Boston Water Power	31/2	1
while the multitude remained perfectly lent, the casket was placed on the caisson	Brookline Land 47/9	- 072	1
nent, the casket was placed on the caisson	Campobello Land 21/2	2	1
nd strapped down. Before the caisson	East Boston Land 43/4		1
nd strapped down. Bafore the caisson noved away, Mrs. Sheridan, escorted by Colonel Sheridan, left the church. She was	Frenchman's Bay Land 8	81/8	4
making a brave effort to repress her grief,	Lamoine Land	3	t
but her emot on was pit ful to witness. She	Maverick Land	0	1
ntered a carriage, and, accompanied by	Payson Land	_	
her father, was driven to his house. The	Penobscot Bay Land 21/4		0
dicers again gave the word of command,	San Diego Land 271/2	28	1
he swords rattled as they were brought to	Topeka Land	5	1
he shoulder, and the cortege moved to the	West End Land 243/4	24 /8	t
emetery.	Wollaston Land	0	t
To the funeral marches of the bands, in-	Sullivan Harbor Land	3 3-16	(
erspersed by long rolls on the muitled	Bell Telephone 231	232]
trums and bugle calls, the cortege wound	Erie Telephone 32	321/4	0
ts way to Arin ton, four miles and more from the city. The streets on both sides	Mexican Telephone 1		1
rom the city. The streets on both sides	Trontest Telephone 43-/2	100	0
vere thickly aned with people, who invari-	Boston Gas Light Co. 1000	1025	I
bly removed their hats as the body passed	Eastman Car Heater 3	_	8
hem, and who spoke teelingly of the dead.	Lamson Store Service 523/4	53	1
It was 1.30 when the caisson drew up in	Pullman Palace Car	169	1
ront of the lawn. There was the sharp rat-	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 88	881/8	1
It was 1.50 when the caisson drew up in ront of the lawn. There was the sharp rat- dle of rifies and swords as arms were brought to the "present." while the eight	Roston & Albany 1998	200	1
brought to the "present." while the eight	Boston & Lowell	164	100
ergeants placed the bady on the blocks	Boston & Maine215	2151/2	1
ergeants placed the body on the blocks over the open grave. The Marine band	Lamoine Land	441/2	1
gain played 'Nearer, My God, to Thee."	Califorms Southern	441/2	1
Then Dr. O repling bully but to have and	Central Massachusetts preferred 411%		2
eceived the swo.d. chapean and belt which	Chicago, parameton & normern. Do	51	1
ad lain on the coffin, and Colonel Blunt	Chicago, Burington & Quincy113	1131/4	t
the beautiful silk flag which had been blaced on the casket at Nonquitt by Colonel		19	i
placed on the casket at Nonquist by Co.oner	Cheveland & Canton preferred. 3344 Cheveland & Canton preferred. 3344 Connected & Canton preferred. 110½ Eastern. 118 Eastern preferred. Fitchburg preferred. Fitchburg preferred.		0
Rand, the recorder of the Loyal Log on and out it in the hands of Companion Dudley,	Convenient & Passumpsie 1101/2		2
who was one of the guards of honor in Mas-	Eastern118	120	1
sachusetts to carry it back to that State.	Eastern preferred	135	(
Dr. Foley, bishop elect of Detroit, conse-	Fitchburg preferred	88	1
rated the ground and recited the last	Flint & Pere Marquette	41	1
orayers. Colonel Sheridan, the Misses	Flint & Pere Marquette preterred. 98 Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem.pref. 138		1
Rucker, and I hn Sheri an and his daugh-	K. City. Mem. & Birmingham 45	_	1
	K. City, Mem. & Birmingham 45 Mexican Central 151/8	151/4	1
the last look at the casket, and at 1.40 it was lowered by the sergeant into the temb.	New York & New England 4358 New York & New England pref 1 Norwich & Worcester 1421/2 Old Colony 1691/4	435/4	1
was lowered by the sergeant into the tomb.	New 1 ork & New England pret	1201/2	8
Then the most impressive estemony or	Old Colony 16914	1691/2	0
he whole day followed. A sta't officer, who	1 mal., withington & Baltimore., 60		7
are nosted midway down the hill, and who	Portland, Saco & Portsmouth	125	0
man wotching the proceedings at the grave.	Rutland preferred 36	1112	1
calcad at an artillery officer in the road and	Rumaid Breared 55 summit Branch 6034 Union Pacific 6034 Wisconsin Central 18 Wisconsin Central preferred 3814	6078	1
fred his sword. It was answered by a roar	Wisconsin Central	183/4	
them the crane anickly long wen by 16 more.	Wisconsin Central preferred 381/2	391/2	
mutals assaure the glades and sent a civil of	Allouez Mining 25/8	3	18
ght gray smoke hearing fazity over the	Atlantic Mining	17	1 8
While Bugler Charles Kimball, who had	Allouez Mining. 2592 Atlantic Mining. 11/2 Brunswick Mining. 11/2 Boston & Montana (copper). 49/4	39 ¹ / ₂ 3 17 1 ³ / ₄	1
is this posici curitos truncari was used	Transit to montains (copper)		

HARRISON

lican Candidate.

How He is Looking After Weeks of the Campaign.

Scores with Him.

In Indianapolis recently I saw General Harrison several times. He is not looking well. It may be only a temporary upsetting. But I would rather guess that normally and naturally he is unequal to the physical and mental strain of his new press engine crashed into the wreck, and with one car loaded with horses, a buggage sical and mental strain that he has been

and at the same time withstood the discom



MRS. GENERAL HARRISON.

powerful walking batteres, subplied by nature, Grants great deeds made his simple presence thrill a crowd. Harrison belongs with Hayes, in the class of public men who never wilted a shirt collar by looking at it. He has no more "magnetism" than a clam. I have seen him meet crowds of eager and enthusiastic partisans, without stirring up hardly enough noise to disturb a church service. I have seen them stand around an hour waiting and watching for him to appear. When at last he came to view he would excite only a few, scattering, disconcerted howls. He never uncorks any enthusias my without opening his mouth. Then his voice appears to be somewhat unequal to his reputation as a veteran stump speaker of the West. It is quite light. Nevertheless it travels very well. When he wishes particular notice to be taken of some point that he is making he doubles the volume of his voice, rising the while on his toes.

It is understood that Senator Quay, the somewhat doubtful quantity, now on trial at the head of the national committee, has this word of advice for a candidate about to make a speech. "Don't!" But there are speeches and speeches. In one variety of speeches the thoughts of the speakers are hung on the tence to dry and cure in the public gaze. In another var.ety the speaker talks simply to hide or drown his thoughts. This is a purely physical exercise, no more tirescent the much than the labor of blowing.

A Lung Tester at a beach resort. General Harrison has

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

Major-General John M. Schoffield, who succeeds General Sheridan to command the armies of the United States, is a native of Chauttanua county. New York. He is 55 years of age. In the year 1853 he graduated at West Point. General Schofield was secretary of war from May 28, 1868, to March 11, 1869.

Husbands, Wives, Servants and Libel.

New York Herald.]

A novel point in the law of libel has come before one of the English courts. A man dismissed his servant by a written order, which he handed over to his wife, who gave it to the servant. The reason for the dismissal was stated in the order, and was derogatory to the character of the servant.

The latter sued for libel. The defence was that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used that the paper complained of was a comunication between husband and wife, and hence was privileged. This view was used to be a pretty state of affa rs if husband, and wife and wife, and wife and

laboring.

- But from what I heard in Indianapolis, the general takes A Modest View of his position in the campaign. He does of his position in the campaign. He does not believe that his eleventh-hour nomination at Chicago made him the representative Republican of the nation or conferred on him the leadership of the national party. He does not believe that he was chosen because he was recognized to be a great man. "Some men," hap thy observed a Republican newspaper in Indianapolis after the nomination was made, "are born greatness thrust upon them, and others live in pivotal States." The last must be the class with which the presidential candidate identifies himself, who had made two speeches a day for six weeks without passing the limit of avowing his adherence to the Union, and calling on the crowd to come up and shake hands. It is not probable that General Harrison assumes this character because it suits him. He really be leves that he is a bigger man than old Blaine, but he knows that it is the latter and not him that a delegation of eminent Republi an senators are chasing around with a tariff bill to submit for revision. But let us not lorget that Rome once had a great and teneficent pope, syled Sixtus V., who tottered weakly and humbly on his cane until his inoffensive meekness was at last rewarded by his promotion from the cardinalate, when he immediately braced up and made the fur fly all the not believe that his eleventh-hour nomina-

the other hand Harrison's complete inexperience in executive duties might render him pliable in the hands of those who know the tricks of the trade.

him phable in the hands of those who know the tricks of the trade.

However, it is no wender that in his period of leigned or unfeigned weakness the country at large takes slight interest in the kepublican nominee. Public interest must be fed as regularly and substantially as a hard-working horse.

What keeps up this curious interest in Harrison's opponent? Why does the average newspaper reader pause when he comes upon his name in the headlines? Why, indeed, ist so often inserted in the headlines? To his good looks he surely does not owe these attentions. It is what Grover Cleveland says and does that keep the national eye fixed on the head of the Democratic ticket. Aneededies and actions might be the description of the fodder that supports public interest. General Harrison's past life and present course do not provide these, and hence he was jerked upon the national pedestal. I heard, by the way, that the unexpected elevation quite upset the general. Good au hority was furnished for the statement that he nearly fainted. Certainly, the nomination could hardly have surprised indianapolis more if she had not entered a candidate in the race.



The Saturday night before the decisive ballot of Monday was regarded there as the Harrison high-water mark, and the Indianapolis Journal devoted its first page Sunday morning to excoriating the schemers who had betrayed Indiana's candidate.

Probably the popular grief would have been neither great nor lasting if the convention had not happened to select the choice of the Hoosier machine. It does not appear that the

People of Indiana

generally felt very much interest in his candidacy at Chicago. There is no bond of sympathy between him and them except the neighborhood feeling. Indiana would te the last State in the Union to warm up

place to croak on.

The rural distrust of the Indianapolis lawer is as ancient as the story of the young man of that description who found himself at a bad disadvantage in his appearance before the clodhoppers of the back counties.

"Why," he exclaimed. "it is most absurd to accuse me of a lack of sympathy with the toolling followers of our grand old State. I own that I practice the profession of the law at our capital, but really I am not enough of a lawyer to hurt. Morever, I was born among you. Why, my fellow-citizens, I was actually raised between two hills of corn."

"A pumpkin, by gosh!" cried an old granger who knew what is generally grown in such surroundings.

It is not easy to see how General Harrison will help his party in Indiana. If not there, he will not help it anywhere. Surely no one believes that there will be one more vote cast in New York or Massachusetts for General Harrison than there would be cast for any other Indiana general of good private character and of strict party loyalty. His own city of Indianapolis is treating bim with fine courtesy. Partsan spirit there is universal and fierce, but personally the Republican candidate is reaping the reward of a neighbor who has lived well and properly. It is not unlikely that pride of State will add a few votes here and there to the tieket, but a careful calculator told me that the total would not exceed 1000 votes. The unusual number of delegations that have visited General Harrison has not seriously alarmed his opponents, who are keeping

A Catlike Watch on every movement of the canvass. These visits are due in the first place to the friendly action of the railroads in arranging heretofore unheard-of excursion rates, and secondly to the fostering encouragement of the Republican organization.

Most of the railroads passing through the city are interested in the general, and they are fixing the fare on these hurrah excursions at such a low figure that the veriest tramp cannot resist the temptation to see "a city of 125,000 inhabitants; natural gas; a grand new Union station; a league game of base ball and the home of the Republican candidate for President." That is the alluring tone of these excursion advertisements. Enthusiasm for General Harrison has nothing to do with the trips. A good deal bigger crowd could be attracted if a man were to be hanged. It is not a good vote making method, according to the continue of futive roles with the continue of the properties of the continue of th visits are due in the first place to the friendbe attracted it a man were to be hanged. It is not a good vote making method, according to the opinion of Indianapolis politicians in general. It wears and tears for nothing, it is, of course, a vital question as to how many votes will be lost in Indiana by Harrison's candidacy. There will undoubtedly be a considerable loss, Morgan.

Oliver Ditson & Co. publish for vocal music Hope Temple's beautiful ballad. "A Mother's Love," and Mande Valerie White's "When Passion's Trance," two rare gems in sentiment and music, 40 cents each. Will S. Hays' "Old-fashioned Roses Are Sweetest" is poetical in thought and tenderly moving in expression: 30 cents. "The Old Haunts of Heme." C. B. Mitchell, is a favorite minstrel song and chorus, and is being sung everywhere: 30 cents. Among several choice sacred songs, they publish Alexander Gradwell's "O Salutaris" for tenor or soprano, and J. P. Vance's "In Heavenly Love Abiding," each 30 cents. Both have good claims upon the attention of church singers. Oliver Ditson & Co. publish a dreamful and alluring nocturne for the plano, "Revenie," by H. K. Gilman, 35 cents. ing the limit of avowing his adherence to the Union, and calling on the crowd to come up and shake hands. It is not probable that General Harrisan assumes this character because it suits hum. He really be lieves that he is a bigger man than old Blaine, but he knows that it is the latter and not him that a delegation of eminent Republi an senators are chasing around with a tariff bill to submit for revision. But let us not forget that Rome once had a great and teneficent pope, styled Sixtus V., who tottered weakly and humbly on his cane until his inoffensive meets ness was at last rewarded by his promotion from the cardinalate, when he immediately braced up and made the fur fly all the world over. General Harrison is a man with a guick tempered. But his acquaintances in sist that he never utters a word thut he has not first filtered and iced. He is certainly an unisnown quality, and no one can predict with satety that if power should come to him he would crown the now

"Uncrowned King,"

and farm his administration out among a set of expectant machinists whom the people refused to trust four years ago. On

POLITICAL POINTS.

Continued from the First Page. narmony, and that he has been driven to

GOOD FIGHTING CHANCE.

Michigan Workingmen and Farmers with the Democracy. NEW YORK, Aug. 12 .- Edwin F. Uhl of

Michigan, now in this city, says of the political situation in his State:

"Michigan has heretofore been a strongly Republican State, rolling up majorities of 30,000 and 50,000, but this year it is a debatable ground. The manly action of President Cleveland in coming out with a message containing a clear-cut issue has strengthened him and his party with the people. The determination of the Democrats to fight out the campaign boldly on the tariff reform issue is winning the support of intelligent and thinking citizens. The conditions for Democratic success were never so favorable as now. Michigan, now in this city, says of the po-

The conditions for Democratic success were never so favorable as now.

"There is in Michigan this year a cordial umon between the Democrats, Greenbackers and Labor men. The agricultural part of the State will a so strongly support the ticket. I was on the platform committee of our State convention, and I know that the representatives of agricultural districts were exceedily urgent that we should have no halfway issue, but should come out squarely for tariff reform. The farmers were all enthus astic upon this point. One of the most significant indications of how Michigan views the issues of the present campaign is the fact that Congressman Ford, the brilliant chairman of the immigration investigating committee, carried the Crand Parida district in a clean with gration investigating committee, carried the Grand Rapids district in a clean-cut tariff reform campaign only two years ago.

"Hamlet" Without the Moody Dane. Although Mr. Blaine did not arrive, the big procession which it had been expected e would review marched without him, and the streets of New York, Thursday night. were bright with the light of torches until long after midnight. Fifth-avenue sidelong after midnight. Fifth-avenue sidewalks were crowded, and as the gay paraders, with bands, banners and torches, sweit along, a continuous roar of applause greeted them. The most striking novelty of the occasion was the multitude of flags displayed. Every man in the procession waved a rlag on his cane. There were big flags, little flacs and all sorts of flags. The big campaign ball was greatly applauded as it was rolled along. The parade started from Fifty-ninth street promptly at 8 p. m., a platoen of police clearing the way and Grand Marshal General Joseph C. Jackson leading. Then came the many organizations of clubs from this and other cities, in their varied and striking uniforms and costumes, and many of them attended by excellent bands of music, giving forth patriotic and surring airs. Many carried tanners inscribed with the principles of the party.

ars. Many carried banners inscribed with the principles of the party.

Hon. Levi P. Morton appeared on the stand at 8.40, escorted by Generals Barnum and Knapp, Bernard Biglin and others. The march past the reviewing stand occupied two hours and 10 minutes, and it is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 men were in line.

At West street and West Eleventh street New York, Wednesday, several men were busy getting ready the big Republican ball which is to be started rolling in the Blaine morning from Cumberland, Md., where it was made. When it arrived at the wood yard of Clark & Wilkins in West street, David E. Brackett, the man who built it, and A. F. Dowden, who has charge of it, were on hand to put it together. The sections were in two hemisphores with were on hand to put it together. The sections were in two hem spheres, with a mass of red, white and blue canvas and a great number of braces and stups of iron. A heavy piece of the e-incided pipe nearly 15 feet long was first taken out to serve as the axe of the tall; on this was instened a strong central wheel or run, 14 feet high and 42 feet in circumference. This wheel is what the great ball will rest upon in rolling, and it was the most difficult part of the construction. Applications have been made by various organications to roll the ball, but it had not been decided this evening what place it will occupy in the procession tomorrow. The sides of the convas are covered with inscriptions, among them this one: "Old Alleghany in 1840 start'd the bail for flarrison. In 1888, as they did then, we roll it on for gallant Ben."

The Fall Trade 'Opens Well-Early women's grain goods, and sales this season promise to be unusually large. Calf boots and shoes are in good request, and there is an improved demand for parks of women's grain goods, and sales this season promise to be unusually large. Calf boots and shoes are in good request, and there is an improved demand for paid the finer grades of women's wear. There is an urgent demand all round for quick delivery of goods, and orders are in good request, and there is an improved demand for paid the finer grades of women's wear. There is an urgent demand all round for quick delivery of goods, and orders are in good request, and there is and shoes are in good request, and there is and shoes are in good request, and there is and shoes are in good request, and there is and shoes are in good request, and there is and shoes are in good request, and there is an improved demand for all the finer grades of women's wear. There is an urgent demand all round for all the finer grades of women's wear. There is an urgent demand all round for all the finer grades of women's wear. There is an urgent demand all round for all the finer grades of women's wear. There is an urgent demand

Michigan Republican Convention. In the Michigan Republican State convention last week Hon. G. W. Farr of Grand Haven was made permanent chairman and Colonel E. M. Irish of Kalamazoo permaversus "Blue Jeans" Williams, the Indian. nent secretary. Cyrus W. Luce was unaniapolis lawyer against the horny handed Hoosier from Posey county, where the frozs have to roll logs to find a dry enough place to croak on.

The rural distrust of the Indianapolis lawyer is as ancient as the story of the young man of that description who found himself at a bad disadvantage in his appearance before the clodhoppers of the back counties.

"Why," he exclaimed, "it is most absurd to accuse me of a lack of sympathy with the toiling followers of agriculture, the very bone and sinew of our grand old State. I own that I practice the profossion of the law at our capital, but really I am not enough of a lawyer to hurt. Morever, I was born among you. Why, my fellow-citizens, I was actually raised between two hills of corn."

The Same Old Chestnut-W. T. Duryea, senior proprietor of the Glen Cove Starch Works, which employs 1400 workmen, says he has voted the Democratic national ticket 40 years, and might be called a life-long Democrat. He can no longer vete the ticket because of the party's position on the tariff. His manufactory employs 1400 persons, and many of them have been in his employ for a long number of years, and he regards them as his children. He had builthomes for them, and sought to make their condition as cheerful as possible. The Democratic doctrine of free trade has frightened him, however, and he has told his employes that if the Mills bill became a law he would be forced to run the factory at a loss or else close itup. 1400 workmen, says he has voted the

There was so little opposition to the Dem ocratic State and county tickets in Alabama that there was little effort to secure news.
The Republicans did not have county tickets in a half a dozen counties, and there were very few Independent tickets. The local contests were between Democrats. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches, while Governor Seay and the Democratic State ticket carry nearly every county by considerable majorities.

Returns from the county elections held throughout Kentucky. Monday, show Democratic gains everywhere. that there was little effort to secure news

"Old Saddlebags."

Senator Joseph E. McDonald, "Old Saddlebags," has accepted an appointment as a member of the advisory committee of

Demand-Fabrics go Well.

Quotations for the Staple Food Supplies in Round Lots.

We quote: Creamery, Northern, extra, 19@20c & 10 do, 1st, 17@18c; do, choice, ... @19c; do, 20@21c; do, 1st, 17@18c; do, choice, ... @19c; do, 20021c; do, 1st, 17@18c; do, choice, ... @19c; do, 20021c; do, 1st, 17@18c; do, choice, ... @19c; do, 20021c; do, 1st, 17@18c; do, choice, ... @19c; do, 20021c; do, 1st, 17@18c; do, choice, ... @19c; do, 20021c; do, 1st, 17@18c; do, choice, ... @19c; do, 20021c; do, 1st, 17@18c; do, choice, ... @19c; do, 20021c; do, 1st, 17@18c; do, choice, ... @19c; do, 20021c; do, 20

and there have been some good orders Diaced.
There is a fair demand for tank and plate

There is a fair demand for tank and plate iron, and prices are unchanged. Pipes and tubes are in steady call, and manufacturers are inclined to advance the price on small sizes, though there has been no actual advance as yet. The nail market is very steady with a fair trade at \$2.10 on round lots, and \$2.16 on small lots. Blacksmiths and machinists are busy and are free buyers of iron.

lots, and \$2.15 on small lots. Blacksmiths and machinists are busy and are free buyers of iron.

There is little or no call for old iron; good lots of No. 1 can be bought at 70 cents or less, but mill men do not want it. Old rails are dull also, though there is a market for them at a price. Bar iron manufacturers would give \$23 for really good American old rails, but railroads and other holders are asking \$25.

Coal is unusually firm and the demand is as large as the trade can attend to. Most of the companies are adhering to full circular rates and have no difficulty in disposing of their entire output. There is some talk of a general advance in prices, but it is understood that the companies will not them are in favor of putting up prices at once. An unusual amount of coal is going to the West this season, and this leaves the market bare of some classes of coal. Freight rates are steady at \$0.490c. from New York: 95c., \$3.10 from Philadelphia, and \$1.10@1.15 from Baltimore.

Retail coal prices are unchanged, though some of the large dealers are in favor of an advance of 25c. Prices are as follows: Free burning egg, \$5.75; furnace, \$5.50; Lehigh, \$5.75; stove and nut. \$6; Lehigh stove, \$6.25; Shamokin, \$6.25; Franklin slove, \$7.25.

ROOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

General Activity in the Local Trade-The Shops Well Employed-Leather Firmer.

The boot and shoe trade continues to show a satisfactory amount of activity.
Duplicate orders are being received from all parts of the country, and the factories are full of work. The call for heavy work, including plough shoes and wax and kir boots, will take the production of manufacturers during the whole of this month at women's grain goods, and sales this season

BRY GOODS.

Fall Trade 'Opens Well-Early reliveries Required-Prices Generally Firm.

All descriptions of dry goods continue in dive demand. Trade is steadily increas, as, and the request for goods for immediate consumption is larger than usual for the time of year. Travelling salesmen in the Western and Middle States report very favorably of the outlook, and a first-rate fall trade is anticipated. New Enland buyers are coming in well, and commission. Color. Tellow, 90,960 of bush steamer reliow, 40 of houses are busy with orders. There are no accumulations to speak of, and in many instances the mills are sold ahead. A leading stances are sold ahead. A leading stances are sold ahead. A leading stances are sold ahead.

8 9-16c; good do, 10c; low middling, 10%c; middling, 11 5-16c; gulf ordinary, 8 11-16c; good do,101/sc; low middling,11c; middling, 11 7-16c. Flour, receipts, 16,217 pkgs; exports, 900 bbls, 2250 sacks; unchanged; sales, 13,700 bbls; rye flour quiet. Corn-

Sentator Joseph E. McDonald, "Old Saddelogae". In a protection of the State opportuned as a complete an experiment of the State opportune of the State operation op

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

8.25: longs and ribs, \$9.25@9.35½; short clear, \$9.50@9.72½: hams, \$12.50@14. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 215.000 bbls; corn, 32,000 bush; oats, 42,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bbls; wheat, 2000 bush; oats, 42,000 bush.

BOSTON MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Arrivals are heavy without any notable change. Prices are about as last noted. Demand continues extremely slack and stocks are steadily accumulating. Home trade is well supplied and there is no export movement of any accumulating.

649; Western, fresh, ...@11; Cassacian prices Duck eggs, 20c.

BEANS—Trade continues very light, and prices for nearly all the grades are held weakly. Foreign pea beans are steady but mediums are selling slow. Prices about the same as last week. Extra Northern small pea is in light supply and in good call as trade rules. Quotations: Pea, choice Northern hand-picked, \$2.70@2.80 % bush; do. Northern hand-picked, \$2.70@2.80 % bush; do. Northern hand-picked, \$2.40@2.50; do. soreen, \$2.50@2.60; do 2ds. \$3.85@2.00; Medium choice, hand-picked, \$2.40@5.50; do. med., \$3.85@2.00; Medium choice, hand-picked, \$2.40@5.50; do., soreend, \$2.26@2.35; Yellow Eves, choice, \$2.70@ neys, \$1.50@1.60; do., flat, \$2.65@2.70; Red Kid-FKUIT—bea.

and new, We quote: Choice, \$18.00@19; do, fair to good \$15.00@16.00; Fine. \$14.00@15.00. Swale, \$9.00 @10.00: Poor, \$13.00@14.00; Rye straw, \$20.00; Oat straw, \$8.00 @ ton. Groceries.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio coffee remains unlet and somewhat easier. The market for mild coffee has been quiet during the week. The distributing demand is moderate and dealers have bught sparingly.

We quote: Java Pad'gs, pale, 19@18¹/₂c; do, do, medium brown, 19¹/₂@20c; do, do, funcy brown, 20
@20¹/₂; do, Palembang, 17¹/₂@18; do, Maimg, 15²/₂ (do, Holland bags, 15²/₂)
16; Mandhelings and Aver Bangies, 20²/₂22. Mocha, 23¹/₂@24; Rios, fair, 14¹/₂@18¹/₂(do ordinary, 13
&13¹/₂: Marneaibo, 18¹/₂/₂(do ordinary, 13
&13¹/₂: Marneaibo, 18¹/₂/₂(do ordinary, 13
&14¹/₂@18; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18¹/₂(costafical, 14²/₂|6; Jauatemila, 16²/₂@18¹/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18¹/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; do ordinary, 13²/₂ (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; do ordinary, 13²/₂ (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; do ordinary, 13²/₂ (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; do ordinary, 13²/₂ (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hayti, uncleaned, 12²/₂@18²/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hostafical, 12²/₂@18²/₂; (bostafical, 14²/₂|6; Hostafical, 14²/₂

In moderate demand.

Interactions: Raisins, London layers, new, \$2,60\top 5; Muscatcle, new, \$1.80. Currants, 61\top 6.5 (Muscatcle, new, \$1.80. Currants, 62\top 6.5 (Muscatcle, new, \$1.80. Currants, new, \$2.60\top 6.5 (Muscatcle, new, \$1.80. Currants, 62\top 6.5 (Muscatcle, new, \$1.80. Cur

stances the mills are sold shead. A leading last states that the market is a state of the mills are sold shead and adding last states that the market is in a very promising position.

There is an increased demand for all the fine market so for was beeting, and values are well maintained. Bleached goods are as keep the market steady. The improvement in print cloths noted last week has been well maintained and the market is very strong. There is a fair demand for spots and mominal.

Prints are selling well, and agents are beginning to receive orders for dark goods. The advance in cloths has given a strong a steady demand for given as trong a steady demand for given as the firm.

The movement of dress goods is rather slow, the demand be up mainly from the firm.

The movement of dress goods is rather slow, the demand be up mainly from the firm.

The movement of dress goods is rather slow, the demand be up mainly from the firm.

The movement of the sea of the firm has a transparent state of the sea of

TOBACCO.—The market is about steady, and prices are likely going up.

We quote: Havana wrappers, \$3.00\(\pi 6.00 \); do, fine fillers, \$1.10\(\pi 1.30 \); do, good filers, \$7.50\(\pi 81.15 \); Yara 1 and 11 cuts \$8.50.100 \); Kentucky lugs, \$2.50\(\pi 6.00 \); do, leaf, \$8.00\(\pi 4.00 \); Havana *d wr's, \$30\(\pi 4.5 \); do, 2ds, \$1.0\(\pi 1.4 \); do, binders, \$\pi 2.12 \); do, seed fil, \$5011; Conn and Mass fill, \$2012; do, sinders, \$13\(\pi 6.0 \); 2ds, \$18\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$10\(\pi 8.1 \); 10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 1.8 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 8.5 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$10\(\pi 8.5 \); Penn wrappers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, fillers, \$20\(\pi 8.5 \); do, filler

CHECKERS.

All communications intended for this de-partment must be addressed to the Checker Editor, flock drawer 5220. Boston, Mass. New England chess and checker rooms 767 Washington street. Open from 10 as m. to 10 p. m. All are welcome.

For Sale.

Any of the following-named works will be sent post-paid on receipt of price: Schaefer & Kelly's "Paisiey." 25 cents; "Single Corner," 25 cents; "Ayrshire Lassie," part I., 25 cents; "Ayrshire Lassie," part II., 25 cents; Baker and Reed's "Alma," sie," part I., 25 cents; "Ayrshiro Lassie, part II., 25 cents; Baker and Reed's "Alma," \$1.25; Spayth's "American DraughtPlayer," \$3; "Game of Draughts," supplement to the above, \$1.50; "Draughts for Beginners," 75 cents; Sweet's "Elements of Draughts," 50 cents; Barker's "American Checker Player," a new editiop, including the Barker vs. Martins match games, \$1.25; "Match Games," between Barker and Martins, 25 cents; McCulloch S'Guide to the Game of Draughts," stiff paper covers, 50 cents; the same. bound in cloth, \$1; "Gould's Book of 1000 Problems, stiff paper covers, 60 cents; the same. bound in cloth, board covers, \$1; Gould's Book of "Match Games," from Anderson and Wyllie in 1847 to the present time, bound in cloth, board covers, \$1; "Special Copies" of the same, a really hand some book, being bound in bevelled board covers, gilt back and sides, and also gilt edges. It contains the photographs of the two great champions, the late R. D. Yates and James Wyllie, price \$1.50; Strickland's "British Draught Player," valuable books for the amateur, part I., "Old Fourteenth"; part II., Singe Corner"; part III., "Ayrshire Lassie," 20 cents each, or the three for 50 cents, Subscriptions received for the "American Checker Review," six months, \$1; per year, \$1.50. Blank diagrams (2x2 inches), for recording positions, 30 cents per 100, 12 cents for 25.

Position No. 1386. By A. J. Heffner Roston, Mass. BLACK. Who Who Who

1/10 // O // O // O // WHITE. White to play and win.

An ending which occurred in play. How many amateurs can show us the way Mr. Heffner won it?

By T. W. Kimley, Greenford, O.

A-32..27, black wins. See game No. 2358.
B-Supplementary to game No. 2359. (Var. 1.)

aware that Messrs. Denvir and Bradt were engaged on an analysis of the same opening.—[Turf.]

Bildenry Spayth, who has been for the past 36 years connected with the Cornell Lead Company of Buffalo, in the several capacities of bookkeeper, stockholder, directed and treasurer, has retired from it with a competency, and during his remaining days will devote his time to guarding it, says the Buffalo Post. Mr Spayth was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., July 23, 1825; moved with his parents to Williamsville, N. Y., three years later; moved to Buffalo in 1845, since which time be has been a resident of that city. He has made not only a national but a world-wide reputation as one of the best checker players that ever lived, as well as the greatest author on this scientific game, all of which was accomplished during leisure hours, never allowing it to interfere with his business. In 1860 he published the "American Draught Player," a work of 300 pages, containing some 1700 games and positions. In 1863 he issued the "Game of Draughts," containing about 500 games and positions. In 1865 he published Thraughts or Checkers for Beginners." To show the popularity of these works is evidenced that now, over 20 years since their issue, more copies are sold each year than ever before, still remaining the standard works on the game. Notwithstanding the natural prejudice of foreigners in favor of their own authors, more copies of these works have been sold in England, Scotland and Ireland (where great interest is taken in the game) than any works on the game published there.

The host of friends of our successful and prominent fellow-townsman will unite with us in wishing him continued prosperity, the has honorably earned a generous competency and achieved a record of which any man may well feel proud, He has been honest, faithful and canable, and true to the Constitution. Our city is fortunate in having the harmow La Point match, a "Fife" and "Cross." The last-named Same was won by

One of the Only Three Men Who Ever Made a Successful Attempt.

from Andersonville.

Exciting Adventures Before Reaching the Shelter of the Union Flag.

[New York Sun.]

Of the thousand or more Andersonville prisoners who at one time or another made a break for liberty, nine-tenths were recaptured within an hour. Of the other tenth the majority were returned inside of a day. So far as I can learn, only three prisoners ever made their way from Andersonville to ever made their way from Andersonville to the Union lines, and I was one of them. I was captured soon after Lee returned to Virginia from Gettysburg, and was sent with about 150 others direct to Andersonville. I had at the moment of capture about \$500 in Confederate money with me, hidden in the lining of my vest, and \$50 in greenbacks in the heel of one of my shoes. I was searched four different times before I passed through the gates of Andersonville, but my money was not discovered. They out my money was not discovered. They would have taken my clothes from me, but

The control of the co

tance one-would have to travel to reach the Union lines. Such prisoners as had got away had no other idea than to put distance between them and the stockade, and had soon worn themselves out. My first attention was given to the country around us. In two weeks, by observation and inquiry! I knew every highway and plantation for ten miles around us. In another fortnight I could have made my way across the State of Alabama without asking a question. A great many colored people came to the post as sightseers, and as I employed some of them to bring me bark and roots. I had every chance to pursue my inquiries. I got the highways to the west truthfully mapped out in my mind, and I was posted as to every negro cabin between Andersonville and the every emergency provided for, and there was no fear that anything would miscarry. After coming out of the stockade I had gradually changed my uniform for civilian's clothes, and by the time I was ready to go I had nothing blue left. Up to three days before I left my secret was my own. But for one thing I should have kept it locked in my own breast. I wanted to get hold of a horse, and I could not do it unaided. The horse I wanted belonged to a captain, and was cared for by a colored man named Joe. I had spoken with him on several occasions, and from words he had let fall, I realized that he was anxious to escape to the Union lines. To reach Joe after nightfall I must have an excuse to pass the guard. This alone he could furish. I was to go, horse or no horse, but to get the horse of I could. Autumn had now come, and the rainy season might soon be expected. On the morning of the day I had set for my last at Andersonville Joe came to see me about a sore throat. His demeanor was such that I determined to fully trust him, and I finally queried:

"Joe, would you advise me to try and escape from this?" him, and I finally queried:
"Joe, would you advise me to try and escape from this?"
"On foot?" he asked.

"On foot?" he asked.
"No, on horseback."
"Whar' ye gwine to git a hoss?" Which way ye gwine? West, into Alabama,"

"How fur?"
"About 25 miles: then I'm going to stop with an old colored man for a month, or until the matter blows over."
"How ye gwine to git dat hoss?"
"Why, tonight, soon after dark, you'll be taken with cramps and send for me. I'll come. Then I'll ride off."
"But dey'll track yer."
"It's going to rain. It will be a rainy night."

Dar mought be two hosses in de stable."
said, after looking at the weather from

"De capting bought anoder yesterday, thich he's gwine to send off to somebody."
"Weil, you can go, too."
After dinner I had opportunity to speak

"Well, you can go, too."

After dinner I had opportunity to speak with him again, and it was settled that he should go with me. He realized the danger as fully as I did. If recaptured, I would be returned to the ben, but he would suffer death in some hornble form. A slave who would not only help a prisoner off. but go with him, and rob his master in the going, would be burned at the stake as a fitting punishment. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the heavens were overcast, and a slow, steady rainstorm set in. I determined to go that night, Joe or no Joe. He came to me at 8 o'clock with the information that a strange negro, and one he dared not trust, had been sent to share his quarters, and that any attempt to get off with the horses would be frustrated. From 6 to 9 I might be alone for 15 or 20 minutes. When taps sounded at 9 I was supposed to turn in, as were all others about the post. If I went I must go before that hour, as I would then be stopped by the sentries.

At 6.50 a lieutenant, who had quarters a few steps away, came in off duty with a chill. I advised him to go to bed, and when he had done so I hung his clothes before my fireplace to dry. It was while engaged in this that I got the idea of taking them along. I bundled them up, wet and soggy as they were. braght out from my desk some bread and bacon I had saved up, and at 7 o clock, bundle in hand, I stepped outside. It was a dark night, with a steady drizzle of rain, and I put on the lieutenant's cap, and passed the camp sentinel with a wave of my hand. I went down into the village, passing numerous soldiers on their way back to camp, and without coming in contact with any one, took the high way running west. I had made a break, and I could not expect that my absence would remain long undiscovered. While in feverish haste to get as far away as possible, I did not run. The dogs could not follow me, owing to the rain, and if pursued by horsemen, I hoped to hear and avoid them.

Luckily for me, after going about two miles without meeting any one, I heard men coming from the west. I lay down beside a log, and as they passed I made out it was a portion of some home guard company proceeding to the post to do duty. It was lucky for me, because, when met nearer the town by those in pursuit of me, they truthfully declared they had encountered no one on the highway. After the guards passed I took to the road and pushed on at the rate of five miles an hour. I was strong and hearty and a good walker, and was determined that dayight should find me far away. Twice before midnight I had to give up the road to horsemen, but after that hour I met no one. I put in at least nine hours walking between the time of my escape and daylight, and I was justified in believing that I was over 30 miles from Anderson-ville, when I sought a hiding place. I was Luckily for me, after going about two

mistaken, however. In the darkness and rain, and without the slight suspicion on my part. I had taken the wrong road at the first forks and gone toward Columbus. I had thus cheated myself out of fully 10 miles.

miles.

As daylight began to break Ientered upon a plantation, having for the last hour been following the road through the woods. It was still raining, and I wapted shelter for the day. As soon as it was light enough to take an observation, I crossed an old cotton field to a cabin or building, which turned out to be filled with cow peas on the vine. I climbed in over the vines and stowed myself away near the roof, cold, soaked through and through, so tired out that I could not go a rod further. My crackers had been reduced to dough by the rain, and the bacon, none to good at the start, now disgusted me. I, therefore, lay down without tasting food, and was just dosing off to sleep when two or three péople came to the building. A little later they went to work on the peas, and I made out that there were at least three old negroes in the party. They were below me and entirely unconscious, and after a time I got over my scare and went to sleep. It was noon when I awoke, and what broke my slumbers was the voice of a white man who came riding up to the place. Looking out between the logs I saw that he was a Confederate cavalryman, and from his mudsplashed appearance I could guess that he had ridden many miles. His 'salutation as he rode up was:

"Ho, thar, you niggers, come out!"

"No, mas'r; no white man ar' hiding yere. Nobody but us,has dun been yere dis mawn-

[New York Mail.] An afternoon at Rockaway revealed fresh

dly pouring sand from one hand to another lying in a burrow on the beach under the shelter of a parasol overgrown with ribbons. She wore a gown of some soft, thin, silky white stuff, tied at the waist with a yellow girdle. On either side was a young man in knickerbockers and blazer. A third young knickerbockers and blazer. A third young man lay at her feet. The girl was content but the young men were inclined to wish each that the other was not there. One of them snipped a bunch of ribbons from the fluttering parasol, and blokerings over the possession of the trophy assumed the small animation possible on a lazy August afternoon. Snatching the ribbons from the last possessor's hand, the summer girl binned them to her cap and jumped to her feet. "Catching's havings" she laughed down at her recumbent admirers and ran for the water. They were after her in an instant, but before they wet their feet in the edge of the first wave she was well out beyond the line of breakers, swimming with a splendid vigorous stroke. It was impossible to refuse such a challenge and in they plunged, blazers, knickerbockers and all. She turned her head to look at her pursuers and the bright ribbons noded them a saucy defiance from her head. On she went swiftly and powerfully, and after plunged the three young men. Two of them proved on the instant that they were no match for the girl. A stern chase was too long a chase for them and they emerged on the beach, dripping objects in yellow and with white stripes, disconsolate, blazers. The third swimmer gained on the girl. She was agile in eluding him in the turning this way and that and leading him a merry chase, but a reach of a long arm finally captured the ribbons and they swam back together to shore. The summer girl's white gown shed the water like like a duck's feathers, she was prettier than ever with the salt water curling her hair in little rincs. She ran up and down the beach once or twice, shook herself out and smiled on the young men. Two of them were stariing for dry clothes, but the third sat down in the sand with the summer girl again under the beribboned parasol. man lay at her feet. The girl was content.

at the elephant.

After the elder boy had given the animal several peanuts the little fellow cried Oh, pa, can't I give his other tail some

Patient, Persistent Toil. [Somerville Journal.]
"Are you tired, dear?" asked a fond wife. when evening came.
"Tired!" said her husband. "I should say
I was tired. I've been working like a gas BELLES AT THE BEACH.

miles.
As daylight began to break Ientered upon Blondes, Brunettes and Maidens with Red Hair.

> Why the Red-Haired Maiden Never Freckles-Sweet Butterfly Caps.

How the Dear Girls from Different Cities Take Baths in the Sea.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Other people may have their opinions, but for myself I think there are more pretty girls at Atlantic City than on all the rest of the Jersey coast put together.

The isle overruns with them and they are tripping about everywhere in groups, regiments, battations. And, alas, too bad to say it, only a fraction of all this loveliness ter Annie figure. The girls at a given sig-

Red-haired girls, blondes, brunettes and semi-blondes, all are wearing white here this summer. There is an absolute rage for white, morning, afternoon and evening. White caus, white mull or muslin gowns, white slippers and fleecy white wraps. Lots of girls go in for the large mannish-looking white felt hats, turned up at the side and skewered to the hair by big blackheaded pins. Brunettes with big black eyes and long silky lashes look particularly trim and roguish in them. A good many blondes are wearing a fluffy arrangement of

eyes and long silky lashes look particularly trim and roguish in them. A good many blondes are wearing a fluffy arrangement of white tulie that an obliging girl told me are called "butterily cans." and she added: "They are so light they might be made of butterflies' wings." Sometimes the tule will be pink or blue instead of white. And where do all these girls come from? Everywhere.

Everywhere.

Most of them, of course, come from Philadelphia, and that is the reason, doubtless, why this sandy isle may boast the privilege of bearing so great a burden of femi-

mutering parasol, and bickerings over the possession of the trophy assumed the mosessors of the trophy assumed the mosessors is hard, the sum mer giri binned them to her cap and shall be the more part binned them to her cap and shall be the more part binned them to her cap and shall be the more and ran for the water. They were after her in an instant, but before they were after her in an instant of the theoretic they was well out beyond the line of breakers was well out beyond the line of breakers was well out beyond the line of breakers with an aplendity tigorous stroke was well out beyond the line of breakers with an appendix tigorous stroke was well out beyond the line of breakers with an appendix to the contribution of the girl. As the pursuers and derive the more than the theorem of the girl. As the pursuers and definition of the girl. A stern chase was to long a chase for them gaid the entry line in that they were no match for the girl. A stern chase was to long a chase for them gaid the entry line in the tropic wards with the stripes of short the girl. As the pursuers and they the pursuers and the pursuers and they the pursuers and the pursuers and they the pursuers and the pursuers and they the pursuers a ne loveliness. With the Philadelphia girls there is a big

thing of her except that she will ever be

thing of her except that she will ever be married.

There are lots of pretty Baltimore girls here. When a Baltimore girl soreams, in the water you have two ways of knowing where she is from. Her voice has a sweet, rich mellowness, and she turns a good many of her his into ys. She always pronounces "Here I am" as "Yere I yam."

Here, now, is a girl whom it is refreshing to admire. She is a Chicago belle, fresh from the splendors of Prairie avenue. Her father has a million or more, made in grain. She is quite the equal of the Cincinnati girl for style in dress. She has lived so far out of sight of the ocean that she must have got her idea of a bathing costume from a French fashion magazine. It makes people's eyeballs bulge, perhaps, but no doubt she finds the toilet comfortable, and enjoys, besides, the delight of overtopping every one else. She is at one of the fashionable hotels, and her evening gowns and gress. She is tall and ruddy and as hearty as a young pine, and she possesses the delicious good nature that is the natural result of perfect digestion. She swings along at a joily pace, laughing to herself with oy at the sight of the rolling waves. The sea is altogether new to her. But she only hesitates a moment on the edge. Then she plunges in, and, as she feels old Neptune's chilling embrace, she gives a yell that nearly paralyzes a poor little woman timidly wetting her feet with foam. But she is up again in a minute laughing and flop she drops into another breaker. She is certainly going to enjoy herself, and if we come back in an hour or two we shall probably find her still laughing and slashing zound, and it is more than likely that, differently from the exclusive Baltimore belles, she will have had something to say to every woman within 20 yards.

Now the Philadelphia girl—but the Philadelphia girl in the sea at Atlantic eity is too

yards.

Now the Philadelphia girl—but the Philadelphia girl in the sea at Atlantic city is too beautifully multitudinous for one poor pen to describe.

A Luxury That is Not Indulged in Too Freely-Roadside Bathing Places-Queer Ideas and Customs.

BATHING IN MEXICO.

[Mexican Letter.] Although this section is plessed with an abounding number of beautiful streams and rivers bathing there'n is extremely uncopular, the inhabitants declaring that river bathing is sure to produce calenturas (fever and ague), especially if one walk at all in the sun—a performance hardly to be avoided unless one condemns one's self to a prison-like seclusion. During a considerable stay in Misantla the writer, accustomed to a cold bath every morning, used to rise at dawn, ride the mile or so to a particularly fine bathing place at the river, take a glorious plunge, tramp about all day in the tropical sun in quest of butterflies, coleopters, and "sich like" specimens of natural week. Just see how brown all the black- history, and towards evening again went to the river, entering the water hot and nearly always turn a beautiful carmine that debilitated, yet never a shake of calenturas

In the same way all over the Republic there are queer ideas as to the pernicious effects of bathing at certain times or under certain conditions. Few things call the attention of Mexicans more strongly than the eagerness with which Anglo-Saxons seek the bath on coming off a journey; the people here prefer to retain the dust of the ple here prefer to retain the dust of the discomforts attendant on Tutti—You're the only young man at the heach! eagerness with which Anglo-baxons seek the bath on coming off a journey; the people here prefer to retain the dust of the road and other discomforts attendant on travel for some days at least after disembarking, firmly convinced that the other course would result in a bad cold, at least. To bathe, having a cold, would be to sign the death warrant; and one often sees necessity. the death warrant; and one often sees peo-ple under these conditions who have not so much as touched the tips of their fingers to

much as touched the tips of their ingers to water for a formight.

"It has been so cold lately," said the daughter of a leading family in a capital city, "we always like to wash our faces with a wet towel of a morning, but we have not been able to use a drop of water for 10 days past."

with a wet towel of a morning, but we have not been able to use a drop of water for 10 days past!"

"O, is it true," demanded some scandalized young women from Boston. "that at Aguas Calientes one can see the people bathing by the roadside without any clothes on?" And the party interrogated was fain to admit that in the ditch running parallel with the horse-car line that leads to the excellent hot springs bath at that city the lower orders, being unable or unwilling to pay the triffing fee at the baths, do bathe at ease in the lightest of apparel—men, women and children all together—with the simplicity of the Sandwich Islanders. And they may even be seen, having no towels to dry themselves withal sitting on the bank while the sun performs that office, the bare, brown backs glistening in the light, while a timely stitch is taken, perhaps, in damaged raument. And the scene is even more animated and the landscape more thronged of Saturdays, when the masters give their servants a halfholiday to "clean up in." Nor is this sight peculiar to Aguas Calientes. And it must be said that the view inspires one observation—namely, that a brown skin bare is less startling and shocking to modesty than a white one under the same conditions.

In the City of Mexico the inhabitants of the better orders as a general rule bathe frealy. "I am going to take a bath; will it the better orders as a general rule bathe freely. "I am going to take a bath; will it please you to accompany me?" is a speech with the Mexicans, who have the habit of inviting one to partake of whatever they indulge in at the moment, be it coffee, a drink, dinner, a ride, a drive, or what not, including a bath, as aforesaid. About the whole business of bathing they are so naive as to make one understand the ditch side business before mentioned. Mexican men of good standing, lawyers, merchants, etc., may be met going to the baths guiltless of linen, the coat put on directly over the undershirt, sometimes with a handkerchief or scarf about the neck, at others showing the bare throat, and if they chance to meet ladies of their acquaintance they see no reason why that garb is not as appropriate for conversation as any other. The ladies, on the other hand, promenade home through the most crowded street with their hair streaming, as often as not with a towel hanging down the back beneath it, and no one is ashamed to carry his bathing toggeries, wet and frankly confessed, in a shawl-strap, or a great Turkish bath towel or robe on the arm or shoulder, and this is about the only thing which Mexicans may carry for themselves without loss of caste or dignity in the eyes of their neighbors.

NAUTCH CIRLS IN INDIA.

A Woman Who Repeated Scores of Prayers All Day Long.

[Albert de Leur in Philadelphia Press.]
These damsels, our guide explained, were he celebrated Nautch or dancing girls of india. They formed themselves into a India. group, taking positions like those in a com mon quadrille, the musician (?) in the cenwere all below the age of 20, splendidly formed and arrayed in long flowing robes of high colors. All wore around their arms and lower limbs one-fourth inch thick silver and brass rings, not less than eight on each leg, causing the movements of their bodies to be accompanied by tinkling sounds, as if it were a sleighing party. They

bodies to be accombanted by tinkling sounds, as if it were a sleighing party. They performed an allegorical representation of a Hindoo courtship and subsequent marriage with all the incidents and accidents customary among people wounded by Cupid's arrow.

The serpent-like elasticity of body which allows these women to float, as it seems, across the floor, and the graceful abandon with which they enter the pantomimic delineation of the play they are performing must be seen to be appreciated, and language appears cold in a description. One of them were around her neck a rosary, and as it is supposed that women of this class are devoid of all the pure attributes that distincuish the gentler sex in all portions of the globe, to a greater or lesser degree, it caused wonderment among the foreign spectators and investigation became necessary. The rosary spoken of consisted of over 100 small wooden beads the size of a collar button, made of the holy basil, a low plant sacred to Sita, the wife of Rama. We were told that this woman repeated scores of prayers at morning, noon and evening, never less than 75 at any one time, in a chanting, monotonous tone, which became shrill and piercing at the end of each prayer. The offer of five golden dollars for the article, whose intrunsic value was not more than 50 cents, was scornfully refused, and the old hag who supplied the was not more than 50 cents, was scornfully refused, and the old hag who supplied the music intimated that sure destruction would befall the band of dancers if the rosary was sold, lost or stolen. This emblem of devotion was believed to contain the only redeeming quality which would entitle the castaway female's claim to the protection of the golds when their recent its less than the contained to the contained the conta

A Carroty Symposium.

(St. Louis Chronicle.)

A young lady of St. Louis the daughter of the saddle. A moment's reflection will convince you that this would never deeped and seems to make the wearer of it likely to be carefully gait as she walks down the sand looking neither to right nor left, with an awful' get there' expression on her thin face. She mind depressing to contemplate flops into the first wave she meets. And, egad, in two minutes she is out in deep water and swimed mind seems or more she disports herself way becomes out, without any toying with Neptune, as promptly as she went in, and with the folds of her voluminous flannel robe flapping wetly round her she walks primity back to her room. And in all that I or 15 minutes of fun she never once smiled. A fellow boarder at her hotel says she is awfully learned, speaks Latin and Greek and some time in flat and cloakroom, white the rolds of her voluminous flannel robe flapping wetly round her she walks primity back to her room. And in all that I or 15 minutes of fun she never once smiled. A fellow boarder at her hotel says she is awfully learned, speaks Latin and Greek and services will be of the cuests.

A young lady of St. Louis Chronicle.

A young lady of St. Louis, the daughter for a prominent lawyer, has inherited from the rear of the saddle. A moment's reflection will convince you that this would never to favore the rear of the saddle. A moment's reflection will convince you that this would never to favore the rear of the saddle. A moment's slive the rear of the saddle. A moment's slive and the said of profit promotes and the said of profit promotes and the said on the same than the approximation of the ladies through the towns and the sea out of the ways of the lady step on the redail promotes whose heads can show the desired tings will be at the rouse.

Pages with auburn curls will attend in all and cloakroom, where sumpy-fing reduce will be of the guest and service was scaled. I see almost the ladies tricycle was scaled. I see almost the ladies

A HALF-HOUR IDOL.

Adventures of the Only Funny Man at the Beach.

How He is Courted, and Petted, and Coddled, and Gently Soothed,

Until a Fateful Telegram Knocks Out all His Future Prospects.

[Manley H. Pike in Puck.] (Manley H. Pike in Puck.)

(Veranda of Hotel Parthenia, Virgo Beach, 6.30 p. m. Maud, sola; watching the approaching figure of young Jones, who is coming up the rocks from his boat. Her attitude and carriage are those of one who has been there an hour or more; but her quick breathing betrays her very recent rush from the dining-room.)

Maud (in panting soliloquy)—Just in season here he generally time arings here.

son-here he comes-first time-since he was determined-those girls-shouldn't get ahead-of me-they're so forward-and I left supper-though there was strawberry shortcake; oh, dear!-for he-he's he's-the only young man at the beach!

(Enter, up steps, young Jones.)

Maud (lightsomely)—Good evening, Mr. Jones! Have you had good luck with your (Jones tries to say something, but-Enter

hurry and deliberation which indicate a run stopped short at the threshold.) run stopped short at the threshold.)
Ada (with malice aforethought)—Maudie, dear. I knew I should find you. Why did you leave the table so suddenly? (Collapse of Maud.) Oh, Mr. Jones! You have been away all day, haven't you? You oughtn't to be so unmindful of your social duties, indeed, you oughtn't—for, as you are probably aware, you're the only young man at the beach!

(Jones again tries to say something, (Jones again tries to say something, when—enter, from one door, Agnes, Amy, Clara Cora and Dora, who appear to have had no idea that Jones was anywhere in the neighborhood, and to be surprised accordingly.)

Agnes, Amy, Clara, Cora and Dora (in chorus)—Why, Mr. Jones!

(Enter, from other door, Edna, Ella, Emily, Ethel and Eva (also in chorus).—Why, Mr. Jones!

Agnes, Amy et al., (in front)—Isn't this a most mag—
Edna, Ella, Emily, Ethel and Eva (also in chorus).—Why, Mr. Jones!

Agnes, Amy et al., (in front)—Isn't this a most mag—
Edna, Ella, and others (behind)—nincent evening?

Agnes, etc. (determined not to lose their advantage)—And we're so glad to have your so—
Edna, Ella, etc. (equally determined)—ciety tonight.

Both parties (harmonious on this one point, at least)—For, you know—
The others—Oh, yes; you know—
The others—Oh, yes hen—enter, from one door, Agnes, Amy, ara, Cora and Dora, who appear to have d no idea that Jones was anywhere in e neighborhood, and to be surprised

the following concerted piece:)

Gert. Ida Julia Mr. a satisfactory today?

Laura Have been lucky fishing successful today?

Gert. Ida Julia I was been lucky fishing successful today?

Laura I was grieved surprised quite astonished should today?

The sextet (in unison)—For you're the

The sextet (in unison)—For you're the only young man at the beach!
Omnes—For you're the only young man at the beach!
(The conversation becomes general—extremely congral)

tremely general.)
Maud—isn't the water lovely? I actually adore the ocean—don't you, Mr. Jones?
Ada—The sky is remarkably red tonight, Ada-The sky is remarkably red tonight. I observe. They say that's a sign it won't rain next day, and I certainly hope it won't -don't you, Mr. Jones?

Agnes-Gracious! if it should rain it would be too horrid for anything. I abominate and loather ain-don't you, Mr. Jones?

Edna-One ought not to mind the weather, in my opinion. I think we should lift ourselves above such trifles-don't you, Mr. Jones?

Jones?
Gertrude—And then there are so many methods of improving rainy days—that is, for intellectual persons—and I think we all ought to be intellectual—don't you, Mr. Jones?

Several—Oh, are you reading— Several more—Oh, what is you Several more—Oh, what is your opinion about—

Several more—Oh, what is your opinion about—

Yet others—Oh, don't you consider—
All together—Howells' new novel? It's a study of—the election and all that sort of thing—our landlord is an excellent one!

He's the—Robert Browning who wrote—Mr. Barnes of New York—gives everybody odds at singels—and mosquitoes, sometimes—one at each plate; but they're only changed—when the season's half over—you must have met my cousins, who live—in the mud at low water mark; and it's such iun digging them out—and we have charades—with salad dressing—and the very first time I saw you I said—I don't believe in marrimony—as I never had a chance to—for you're the only young man at the beach!

Csudenly enter, from different directions, Sara, Sibyl and Sophie, wild with excitement.)

The tric (confusedly)—Oh, girls!-oh, girls, girls! I've just got a telegram! Brother Bob and four friends coming on next train—the landlord says 15 young men are expected on the evening boat—two yachts are coming around the point simply growded with men—one of them is full of Harvard students—oh, hurry, girls, and let's go down! Run, run, you've hardly time enough!

(Party scatters, with little outcries and

nough! (Party scatters, with little outcries and creams of joy, leaving Jones alone in his glory.)
Jones (his first and only remark)—Thank
the stars! I shan't be the only young man
at the beach!

[John Burroughs in St. Nicholas.]
I read a statement in this magazine not long ago, apout the spiders' webs that cover the fields and meadows on certain morn-

which it was uttered, that these spiders' webs are more abundant on some mornings than on others, and that they presage fair weather. Now the truth is that during the latter half of summer these webs are about as abundant at one time as another; but they are much more noticeable on some morning than on others—a heavy dew brings them to view. They are especially coaspicuous after a morning of fog, such as often fills our deeper valleys for a few hours when fall approaches. They then look like little napkins spread all over the meadows; I saw fields last summer in August when ittle napkins spread all over the meadows; I saw fields last summer in August when one could step from one of these dew-napkins to another for long distances. They are little nets that catch the fog. Every threadhs strung with innumerable fine drops like tiny beads. After an hour of sunshine the webs, apparently, are gone.

Most country people I find think they are due to nothing but the moisture; others seem to think that the spiders take them in as morning advances. But they are still there, stretched above the grass at noon and at sunset, as abundant as they were at sunrise, and are then more serviceable to the spiders, because less visible. The flies and insects would avoid them in the morning, but at midday they do not detect them so readily.

If these webs have any significance as

out at midday they do not detect them so readily.

If these webs have any significance as signs of the com ng weather, this may be the explanation:

A heavy dew occurs under a clear, cool sky, and the night preceding a day of rain is usually a dewless-night. Much dew then means fair weather, and a copious dew discloses the spiders' webs. It is the dew that is significant, and not the webs.

How She Mounts a Bicycle. (Pittsburg Dispatch.)
You may wonder how a lady can mount

a bicycle gracefully, but it's quite easy. You know a man puts his left foot on the

which Balzac wrote so long ago. Apropos of the American man, it must be confessed that the young one is usually crude and wearying, that he only seems to be delicious and at his best when he reaches 40. The chances are that in the years between he has been beautifully snubbed; his so called wit, he has been taught, is only an abominable form of impertinence, and his inclination to be noisy and to amuse people makes him simply the king's fool. The American boy is charming, healthy, amiable, beautifully selfish, but interesting all the same. But the American man under 40 needs, nine times out of 10, to be taken in hand by a well-bred French woman and a reposeful English woman, and trained for something more than making a fool of himself.

HE CAME PREPARED.

The Girl Tried to Work the Scientific Racket on Him, but True Love Conquers All Obstacles in Time.

[Chicago Tribune.] "You don't know what love is, Mr. Swackhammer," protested the beautiful girl, with a smile of incredulity on her face: "the sentiment you entertain for me is only a passing fancy. When it has had its brief day and you look at it in the cold light of reason you taken out!" will be surprised that you ever mistook so was introduced—to us all—this morning—I | palpable a delusion for the genuine thing it |

assumes to represent."
"But hear me, Miss Garlinghouse," exclaimed the young man, calmly, yet earnestly, "am I not old enough to know my

"It is not a question of age, Mr. Swackhammer," interposed Miss Garlinghouse, still smiling incredulously, "but of scienfishing? Such a beautiful day as it has tific demonstration. As you are probably been, hasn't it? I've enjoyed it so that I aware. I have devoted myself for the last hadn't the resolution to go into supper, two or three years to a severe course of really. Then the air is so delightfully cool, scientific study, and I have acquired the you know: and shouldn't you say we might habit, perhaps unconsciously, of accepting expect a rather chilly night? the inexorable rules of mathematics or the Ada with that peculiar combination of soundest process of logical induction. Science has become with me the touchstone of all things asserted, claimed or proposed,

"But how do you apply the rules of science to matters of the heart?" inquired the young man. "How can you subject my love to the test of a mathematical or scien-

tific demonstration?"
"In this way, Mr. Swackhammer: The action of the passion or emotion of love upon the various sympathetic ganglia of

And with a quick movement he drew from beneath his waistcoat the flexible tu-of a stethoscope and placed it against her

"Count the pulsations!" he continued.
"They will run nearly 100 to the minute.
Normal heart-beat, 70 pulsations. Note the
revelation of deathless love conveyed by
this respirometer!" And he produced
another flexible tube. "Respirations per
minute, 28! Twenty-eight. Alvira—count
them—28! Normal respirations per minute, from 14 to 20 in adults. Observe the
mathematical certainty of tempestuous
passion demonstrated by my temperature!
And opening his tightly-closed left hand,
he showed her a small thermometer. Temperature, Alvira, 112! Normal temperature, about 100 Fahrenheit! Have I proved
my love?" Count the palsations!" he continued. my love?"

"Alpheus," murmured the lovely girl, as she placed her head on his shoulder, with her lips at an accessible angle, "you have!"

FEMININE BREVITY. A Specimen Exhibited in a Large Dry Goods Store.

(Chicago News.)
"May I leave this letter here?" asked a woman, rushing up to the cashier's desk in | in this cas a dry goods store. "Certainly."

"My husband will call for it. You'll be sure to give it to him?"

woman continued, breathlessly. "I hope I haven't troubled you."

The cashier prevaricated with consum-

The cashier prevailed to the train. "Oh, and please tell my husband that I decided to go by the Northwestern road because the bus line is so convenient. Well, I must hurry or I'll miss the train. You don't know which is the right bus for my train. do you?" to you?"
The cashier pleaded his ignorance conthe cashier pleaded his ignorance con-cerning omnibus routes and devoutly prayed that his tormentor would spend the re-mainder of her life in pastoral scenes. The woman hastened away laboring under the delusion that she had impressed one man with a sense of the feminine ability to be brief and concise in business interviews.

Women Ready to Marry.

(I.ondon Figaro.)

Women who want to get married are as plentiful in Berlin as in other capitals. A ings in the summer, which was not entirely exact. It is not quite true, in the sense in which it was uttered, that these spiders' which it was uttered, that these spiders' age from 25 to 52, 42 of them had age from 25 to 52, 42 of them shad no children, and 21 possessed fortunes entirely under their own control. Four ladies who had been separated from their husbands also wrote to express a desire to try their luck at marriage a second time—one of them for a third time. Of the remaining 186, only two gave their age as over 30; 18 of them professed to be just turned 16, Seventy-one photographs were inclosed and 31 of them are said to represent remarkably pretty girls.

[Puck.] Mrs. Steinberger (at window above)—What on earth has kept you out until this time o' night, John?

Rudesheimer Steinberger-Sh! my dear; been playin' chess wizzer boys. Glorioush Mrs. Steinberger—Well, I'll try to believe you tonight; I notice you've been trying to imitate the knight's moves all over the sidewalk since you got to the door.

File it Away for Future Use. "Papa," said a beautiful girl, "young Mr. Thistle has written me a note in which he

asks me to be his wife."

"Written you a note? Why in thunder didn't he come himself.' "It would have been pleasanter that way, no doubt, papa, but I suppose he feels a little timid, and besides, papa, think how much more binding the note is." His Offence. [Puck.]

Cincinnati man (to visitor from the coun-

try)-Just wait a minute. I want to see what they did with Lagerbier's case. Lager-

the girl, half reproachfully.

"Yes, dear; your father's new dog met me to which I have been this summer. The woman of 30 is at last having her innings.

The American man is beginning to comprehend her possibilities—the possibilities of friends with him."

the girl, half reproachfully.

"Yes, dear; your father's new dog met me at the gate, and I've been trying to make friends with him."

Mrs. B.'s Painful Corn and Mr. Bowser's Boil.

The Old Gentleman Suffers and Suffers All the World to Know It.

Helpless as a Leg of Mutton, but Not by Any Means as Mild.

[Detroit Free Press.] A few weeks ago when Mr. Bowser found me crying with the hurt of my soft corn he gruffly observed: "Serves you just right! Go and get it cut

off! How long do you suppose a man would put up with such nonsense? "But it would nearly kill me to have it

"Oh! well, do as you please about it, but I want you to understand one thing, Mrs. Bowser, I don't propose that this house shall be all upset just because you have a

"Some husbands would feel sorry." "Would they? Well, when a wife goes at it deliberately and wilfully to cripple herself her husband is an idiot to pity her!" Three or four days subsequently Mr. Bowser came home on hour ahead of time. He looked pale and anxious, and I was seriously frightened for the moment. "Is-is mother sick or dead?" I asked as I

met him at the door. "I only wish it was nothing more serious." "What can it be?"

"Look here!" He pulled down his collar and showed me a red spot on the back of his neck, and plaintively added: "I went to the doctor. He says it's a boil."

"Well, I've expected it. Mr. Bowser, you are the most careless man in Michigan. What on earth could you have been thinking of?"
"Careless! Thinking of!" he roared. "Do

you suppose I picked this infernal thing up on some vacant lot, or bought it at some "Well, it's very strange that you should

have a boil. You'd better have it cut off at once. I wouldn't fool with it two min-He looked at me as if he thought I'd gone crazy, and then he shut his teeth together as if determined to say no more about it.

He stood it for two hours, and was then compelled to say: "I suppose I'd better get this collar off and put on a pouttice."
"I presume it would be a good plan."
He waited half an hour more, and then had to give in and ask:
"Mrs. Bowser, can't you make me a poultice?"

tice?" I made him one, and the application so re lieved the pain for a few minutes that he recovered his conceit. Walking to and fro, with his hands under his coat-tails, he said:
"Shall we go to the opera this evening,
Mrs. Bowser, or is that corn of yours too

"Are you feeling better?"

"Better! I always feel well, Mrs. Bowser. I shou'dn't have noticed this boil at all if the doctor hadn't happened into the office. I wish you were more of a philosopher on the subject of bearing pain. You women

He stopped there and gave a jump. The momentary benefit of the warm application had passed away, and the boil was at home again to all callers. Mr. Bowser stood it about two minutes and then groaned.

"Anything wrong?" I asked.

"Wrong? Jewhittaker jehosaphat! but I'm half dead! Mrs. Bowser, I've got a boil! boil! Born! Do you hear me?"

"Did you happen to notice it yourself?" I innocently asked.

"Did you happen to notice it yourself?" I innocently asked.

He crossed over and plumped down into a rocking chair and his chin began to quiver. When a man's chin begins to work that way it's time to let up on him. His grit is gone. I went over and smoothed his bald pate, and encouraged him to hope for the best, and in a little time had him tucked up on the lourge. He seemed on the point of going to sleep, when he suddenly roused up and asked:

"People often die with boils on the neck don't they?"

"Yery seldom."

Do you think there is any-any danger

He was quiet again for a few minutes and then he groaned out:
"Mrs. Bowser, can't you keep that young'un quiet?"
"He's only talking to himself."
"But he wants to understand that his

"Yes, madame."

"The letter is very important, indeed. It's about our lost dog! Flossy. If I found her I was to leave word here so that he needn't advertise."

The cashier wearily stamped a ticket and handed the change to a cash boy.

"My husband is a tall, blonde man, with a sandy moustache." pursued the woman, while the cash boys vyelled and struggled around her. "He is sort of stout and middle-ared. You'll be sure not to give it to the wrong person."

The cashier sighed heavily and nodded absently.

"The reason I'm so particular about the letter is because I'm going away to the country for a few days, and I've added postscript to tell where I hid the silver." the woman continued, breathlessly. "I hope I hayen't troubled you."

"But he wants to, understand that his father has a boil. And there goes that girl thrashing about the kitchen again. Go out and tell her you'll discharge her if she doesn't make less noise. It seems as if there was a conspiracy to kill me of!"

Next morning the boil had doubled its size without making any further assessment on the stockholders, and Mr. Bowser was broken in two. When I got him down that is a too. I want to have a subject to the wrong person."

The cashier sighed heavily and nodded absently.

"The reason I'm so particular about the letter is because I'm going away to the country for a few days, and I've added postscript to tell where I hid the silver." the woman continued, breathlessly, "I hope I hayen't troubled you."

reading:
"Bowser's got one on the neck. Hang on

"Bowser's got one on the neck. Hang on to it, old chappie—it's good for the system."
"Stop that paper this very day, Mrs. Bowser!" he exclaimed, as he flung it down.
"But it is only a pleasant little joke."
"Little joke! Little joke on a prominent citizen who is on the brink of the grave, and whose loss will be a State calamity! Stop it, Mrs. Bowser—stop it!"
A neighbor—one of Mr. Bowser's best friends—dropped in during the forencon, and, finding him flat down, eagerly inquired the cause.
"It's a—a boil," faintly replied Mr. Bowser.

ser.
"A boil! Is that all? Why, that wouldn't keep even a boy in bed half an hour. Come, old fellow, go with me to look at some hozs."
When he had gone away Mr. Bowser cause that when he had gone away Mr. Bowser cautioned me that it was his dying request that Smith should neither be one of his pall-bearers nor ride in one of the front hacks.

"The idea of his coming in here to insult a helpess man!" he continued. "Don't speak to him after I am gone. Don't let our child even throw stones at his cat!"

Each day for the next four or five that boil seemed determined to give satisfaction if it didn't make a cent. It not only continued business at the old stand, but was obliged to enlarge its quarters to accommodate the rush. Mr. Bowser was as helpless as a leg of mutton, and he kept us on the trot all day and most of each night. The doctor was up twice a day, looking very grave and charging \$2 a look, and the house could not have been more upset with a case of cholera in it. At times I pitied Mr. Bowser. At other times I advised him to let me jab a butcher knife into the cause of his trouble, and told him that I should certainly marry again, if lucky enough to get the opportunity.

One morning the boil broke. I was asleep, being thoroughly worn out, when Mr. Bowser aroused me and observed:

"Are we going to have any breakfast today?"

"Why, your—your boil!" I gasped as I

"Are we going to have any breakfast to-day?"

"Why, your—your boil!" I gasped as I saw that he was up and dressed.

"My boil! Humph! Not worth minding. That is, while the suffering has been intense, and while no woman could have survived it, it was only a pleasant little vacation for me to stay in the house for a week. I can't be too thankful that it was given to me to endure instead of you. My! but how you would have carried on and upset things and made a booby of yourself!"

Did You Ever Kill Anybody? [Yankee Blade.]
It may seem at first glance that nobody

has any right to hurl such a monstrous ques-tion at a promiscuous public. But however startling the statement may be, about one-half the population is methodically engaged in killing off the other half. If Darwin's famous theory of the survival of the fittest is true (and who can doubt it?), the strongest surviye and the weakest perish. It is said that 90 per cent. of people who go into busi what they did with Lagerbier's case. Lagerbier is one of our prominent saloonists.

Visitor—What was he tried for? For keeping open on Sunday?

Cincinnati man—No; for closing.

Breaking the News.

[Puck.]

Percy Silverton (who has had his highly-valued though unpromising moustache removed)—See, Julie, I have had my moustache cut off!

Miss Julie Styles (his fiancee)—Oh, pshaw!
why did you tell me? I wanted to find it out myself!

Cetting into His Cood Craces.

(New York Sun.]

"You are very late tonight, George," said the girl, half reproachfully.

"Yes, dear; your father's new dog met me

interior is one to tollow is so strong that only the shrewdest, the most active, and only the shrewdest, the most active, and the most vigilant succeed, and under the operation of natural business laws this small fraction disposesses the other and larger fraction, and occupies the whole field themselves. The little fish are eaten by the big fish, the big fish, are eaten by other men.

But it is the ways and indiosyncrasies of individual men and women that kill. A wise philosopher has said that no two persons, unless they are a man and woman violently in love, can live mitimately together for 10 years without that ng each other. And a man often slowly murders h s wife by his manners. The unconscious defects of one's character, his little whins and crotchets, his pet theories or his darling hobbies are sometimes the instruments of slow torture by which a unan murders his wife. In precisely a similar way a wife frequently murders her his and only the shrewdest, the most active, and only the shrewdest, the most active, and the most vigilant succeed, and under the operation of natural business laws this small fraction disposesses the other and larger fraction, and occupies the whole field themselves. The little fish are eaten by the big fish, the big fish are eaten by the big fish, the big fis ness fail. Competition is so strong that finally brings the victim to the grave, just as surely as a daily pinch of strychnine in the coffee pot. There have been thousands of boys who have murdered their mothers

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER. without knowing it. Perhaps after all it is not an impertment question for any man to ask of himself. "Did you ever kill anybody?"

BRIC-A-BRAC.

An Even Temper

"She's the evenest temper ever you saw"—
He said as he saw me wince"She got mad once at 7 years old, An' she's staved mad ever since."

But hooked is thy nose like a crow's

[Kemper Bocock in Century.] She asked him once, she asked him twice, She asked him thrice to wed. He thought her friendship "very nice," But each time shook his head. The wedded state to try. He told her he had changed his mind; But she said, "So have I."

To wear in a summer day: And we don't object to the style at all-But what we were going to say

[O. H. in Time.]

Permit me, madam, to declare That I never will compare

Eyes of yours to starlight cold. Or your locks to sunlight's gold, Or your lips, I'd have you know, To the crimson Jacqueminot Stuff like that's all very fine When you get so much a line; Since I don't, I scorn to tell Flattering lies. I like too well Sun and star and Jacone

[Columbus Dispatch.]
You ask me why I love her? Why shine the stars above her? I can answer that as wel Why is her hair so golden? Why are her eyes so blue?

You ask me why I love her? And that's enough for me, If You Cared. (Frett Baylen in Harper's Weekly.) Unless you come, how can I bid you stay? I have not courage now to call you

A Misapprehension. (W. D. Howells in "A Sea Change."] Oh, never yet in castle hall or bower, Was highborn dame or simple damozel, That dreampt the banished victim of her power Might find another he could love as well.

So very unexpected, mean and low, That should with shame her sex's bosom wring, She had thought twice before she let him go Consolation. [Century for August.]

Was not a well-filled coff Why did you breathe your cruel "No"
With such a frightened quiver? Perhaps you thought I meant to seek Some suicidal river.

His heart away in sorrow, But seeks a richer Phillis out And woos again tomorrow. A Summer Idyl. [Henry Moore in St. Nicholas.]
A solitary, sand crab sidled from his cave—

He would shoot right off at an angle. Now, wouldn't it be fun to know the funny little

The Weather. [B. G. B. in Chicago News.]

Hot! Hot!!! Hot!!! Hot!!!

Dry and sultry; not a spot
Where a breeze sighs, and I wot Warmer than this sheol's not. This a sinner's frightful lot. Worse than Haggard's scorehing pot. Heat abating not a jot. Causes many a starchless sot And a rapid moral rot. Hot, hot, hot, hot;

Rosy Morn. She wafts a breath to me

The day, new born, The morning swings far out O'er the foam of the misty seas, And lights with rosy glow The tops of the tallest trees: The sleeping flowers wake
At the touch of her quick'ning lips,
And drink the dewy showers That fall from her finger tips.

Wind Gardens. (Philip Bourke Marston.)
Midway between earth and sky,
There the wild wind gardens lie, Tossing gardens, secret bowers, Full of songs and full of flowers, Wafting down to us below Such a fragrance as we know Never yet had lily or rose That our fairest garden knows. Oh, those gardens dear and far, Though we see not, we can hearken Singing clearly, singing purely Songs of far off elf land surely, And they pluck the wild wind posies, Lilies, violets and roses. Each to each the sweet buds flinging, Flowers that no mortal maiden In her breast shall ever wear!

Genevra. [H. A. Parker in Home Journal.]
Thine eyes like the light of the star-mist;
Thy breath like the breath of the rose;
Thy, voice like the murmur of water
As over the pebbles it flows; Thy step like the fall of the rain drop:

Love in Lean Vear At last when he felt more inclined

[Washington Critic.]
The flannel shirt is an excellent thing A man who will wear a flannel shirt,

And hold up his pants with a sash As red as a town that is painted red, is a man that we want to smash.

To flatter them, I'd have you know.

Cupid's Secret.

It is a problem olden
I cannot solve. Can you?

For if you cared you would not turn away

Ah, if you cared you would not be so cold; For surely you would feel too great a lack In all your life without me, if you cared. To wait for words of mine to make you bold; And when with me your own thoughts would be To draw you to me, though I gave no sign, And teach you, if you thought a smile of mine, You still might hope to win it, if you dared.

She ever saw him-wandering unconsoled, Alike in thronged streets and deserts dim; She never thought that there could be so bold A woman as to wish to comfort him. If she could have imagined such a thing

Dear Betty, when an hour ago You scorned my humble offer Because my lean and empty purse

Ah, no, sweet girl! These modern times Of cynic calculation

Take wiser ways and means to end

His melancholy, dark and secret lodging— Scurried down the shingle, to follow every wave, And then kept his feet dry by dodging. His funny little eyes seemed popping from his head, And his legs seemed all in a tangle, And whenever you thought he was going straight

Which he lives in his sandy home: and maybe To have an introduction to his funny little wife, And see the little sand-crab baby?

Some with prickly heat are prancing;

[Louise Phillips in Outing for August.]
The morning sits and swings
In her hammock of rose and gold,
Her feet just touch the sea
And the hem of her garments fold; Of the blossoms of hope and love,
As swinging to and fro
She croons like the brooding dove. Sing soft, swing low,

Sing soft, swing low.
Oh, rosy morn! Clasp to thy breast The day, new born.

To them when the spring skies darken Finds us, even in the city, Where we, toiling, seek as treasures, Dull earth's disenchanting pleasures. Oh. the gales, with wind flowers laden, Flowers to wreathe Titania's haiz, And to strew her happy way with, When she marries some wind fay with

O wind gardens! where such songs are, And of flowers such happy throngs are, Though your paths I may not see, Well I know how fair they be.

OUR NATION.

Young People's Political History of the United States.

Sketch of Samuel J. Tilden's Great Career.

How He Marshalled and Led His Party to Victory.

Elected by the People and Then Counted Out.

Story of the Electoral Commission.

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CHAPTER XXX.



HE place which Mr. to occupy in the annot be assigned to That is already seconsistent and faith-

half, have made the he had borne all his life. He was chair-permanent and abiding record of their man of the Democratic State committee, lasting obligations to this illustri-ous commoner who used the tran-good citizens against the corrupt cabal that scendent mental gifts with which God had secured control of the city by legislahad endowed him to guide them in their tive rottenness, he was risking the regujourney toward a higher destiny as a larity of his standing with his party. But nation, and to remove the obstacles which the boldly announced to the State convenat times, impeded their progress. The man tion that if his action in this matter was who leads armies to victory and, by 'his prowess and his genius, conserves a nation's position and take his place in the ranks of honor and a nation's glory, is worshipped as a hero, and deservedly too.

But he is no less worthy of popular reverence and respect who, in the paths of peace, contends resolutely for the purity of civil administration the elevation of whole in the claration of tration, the elevation of public morals, the inviolability of the personal and political liberties of freemen and the application of strictly constitutional methods in carrying on the government. Mr. Tilden was a-Democrat by early association and training. by natural instinct and by matured conviction. natural instinct and by matured conviction.

He was a firm believer in the people. He began his career as a political thinker and began his career as a po the enduring principles of Democracy were throughout the country, were ready to having their largest and most comprehenshake off the party ties, in the hope of an the accepted the published accounts of board was illegal and unconstitutional. sive application to the vexed problems of improvement in the national condition.

The nomination of Horace Greeley as a of his friends. The movement had all the indicated a comfortable Republican of policy, whether domestic or foreign were weighed carefully in the scales provided by of conferences with the Democratic leadthe framers of the Federal Constitution. and after the vicious tendencies towards centralization which some of the earlier statesmen encouraged and fostered had been repudiated by an overwhelming popular sentiment. To the impressions an inspirations of those times he was loyal to the last. Whoever attempted to curtail the prerogatives which the founders of the republic bequeathed to the people in perpetuam as their inalienable heritage; whoever assailed the sacred right local self-government, in its widest and most literal sense, in the nation, State or in the munici pality, found in him a most uncompromis ing foe. It mattered little to him whence or from what quarter the attack came. He waged relentless war against corruption in structions of constitutions and charters: ation of public monies, whether the offend-

Mr. Tilden was essentially a reformer. He was a practical reformer, too. He sought to obtain results rather than to disseminate theories or give currency to hebbies. He built himself no pedestal for his personal enthronement as a purist, from which to contemplate the degeneracy of the age, and invite popular adulation for his own virtues. He was neither a saint nor a Pharisee. Whenever he discovered a growing cancer in the body politic, he seized his lancet and proceeded to cut it out instead of preparing an erudite essay on the evil practices which induced its formation and fostered its development. His abiding trust in the people and in their inherent sense of justice and right induced the conviction that even the most corrupt and powerful combinations could be overthrown by well-directed effort and by the enlightened action of the masses under skilful and intelligent leadership Consequently he always utilized the political implements and elements which he found ready to his hand in working out his

ers were entrenched in high places in the

national capital, at the State House in Al-

bany or at the City Hall in New Yorkwhether they were Republicans or Demo-

crats. Animated by a firm belief that the

party which won his adherence and gave

him its leadership was the custodian of the

ark of the covenant of American liberty, he

stood ready to smite the man who would

lay sacrilegious hands on it, whether the

whether they belonged to J. Madison Wells

hands were Republican or Democratic-

Mr. Tilden was born in New Lebanon Columbia county, N. Y., on Feb. 9, 1814. His father, Elam Tilden, was a farmer of and delicate frame but keen and refined inthe prescribed course of primary studies in the local schools with some difficulty but not without distinction. At the age of 13 years he entered the sophomore class in Yale College, a class which in 1837 graduated William M. Evarts, Chief Justice Waite, Professor Stillman and Judge Ed wards Pierrepont. Failing health prevented him from finishing his studies at Yale. He returned to his home for a brief season of rest, subsequently finished his undergraduate course under Chancellor Matthews and graduated from the University of New

In 1845, when he was 31 years of age, Mr. Tilden was elected a member of the New York Assembly. He served only one year

Prohibition party, a powerful, clear and logical paper entitled "Coercive Temperance," in which he pronounced the prohibitory law then on the statute books to be unconstitutional and void. And in fact it was so declared later on by the highest Court of Appeal in the State. In 1870 an act was passed in the New York Legislature increasing the already

dangerous powers of the Tweed ring, then looming up as a menace to the welfare of the city of New York and as a reproach to the principle of local self-government. Mr. Tilden began the herculean task of break-ing down this infamous combination, in a speech before the legislative committee having the bill in charge, and he never re-laxed his labor or swerved from his stern purpose until the conspiracy had been broken, until its leaders had been sent either into exile or to jail, until the judi-ciary which they had corrupted and prostituted to their basest purposes had been purified, until the democratic principle of local autonomy had been restored to the great metropolis of the American continent. For 16 months Mr. Tilden devoted his best talents and his valuable time to this life work of his, without hope of pecuniary reward, without consideration of any kind except his lofty sense of public duty, and responsibility. The sympathy and co-opera-tion of some good men of both parties went out to him and aided him in his labor. That venerable statesman and patriot, toratio Seymour, who, three years

had led his party in a hopeless fight for national supremacy, encouraged and as-sisted him with his counsel and active interest and solicitude. Charles O'Conor, at that time the recognized head of the American bar, took his stand in favor of a reform of the galling abuses that had crept into the government of the city. Francis Kernan, Jackson S. Schultz, Edward Cooper and Oswold Ottendorffer were also active workers in the good cause. But Mr. Tilder was the guiding spirit. In his active brain originated the plans and policies which were perfected and put into effect, from time to time, during this momentous struggle. The exposure of the enormities committed by the ring in stealing vast sums of money from the city treasury and using a portion of the plunder to perpetuate their own supremacy and forge more securely the chains with which they had bound the municipality, created a profound sensation.
But, as Mr. Tweed said sententiously: What
were the people "going to do about it?"
The mischievous policy which had been
adopted of surrendering the chartered rights and privileges of the municipal corporation to the Legislature at Albany, had shifted the responsibility of public servants for honest administration from its natural try's struggles and channel and transferred it to those who had achievements, may no right to assume or accept it. Public inhim by the historian. not become effective beyond its emphatic expression, unless its reflex action could be cure. A grateful made operative on the State Legislature. Deople who may always be counted upon to reward adequately electing a majority of the lower house who could not be bought by the ring. To do this ful effort in their be- he was forced to strain the party ties which

> once more from public affairs.
>
> The independent movement of 1872 enlisted the active sympathies of numerous patriotic citizens who had acted during the administration. Men like Charles Francis It was a mistake and its natural out ome was defeat at the polls. But the seed would bear abundant fruit later on was a regone conclusion. Grant's second administration was hardly better than his irst; in fact, in many respects it was worse. The popular distrust which cropped out during the campaign of 1872 was not allayed but rather stimulated by the events of 1873 and 1874; and in the latter year a formidable revolt was started. The fall elections resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the administration before the people. The Democratic party elected a substantial majority of the mem-

pers of the lower house of Congress. Mr. Tilden took an active part in this memorable campaign. He was nominated by his party as a candidate for governor of New York, and was elected over Governor Dix by a majority of 50,000. The sweeping reorms which he had effected as a private citizen were bearing fruit, but they were not complete. Much work was yet to be done. The canal ring had its tentacles fastned firmly on the State; its control of the Legislature was almost as absolute as had cabal. To break this fatal grip became the resolute purpose of the reform governor. The vigor and persistence which he dis played in eradicating this second cancerous formation from the body politic challenged the admiration of the country, and made

of Louisiana or William M. Tweed of New Mr. Tilden the foremost Democrat in the The serious unhinging of the constitu tional machinery by the violence of war, and the laxity of public morals, and the public conscience touching this sheet-an-chor of the republic, caused grave concern in the minds of conservative men. Grant had tried, in the first months of his first term, to have a statute repealed which ex eluded Mr. Stewart from his cabinet: the supreme bench had been wantonly packed, later on, for the purpose of reversing a decision on a question of finance: the legislatures of Southern States had been dis persed by armed troops of the United States; there was an evident contempt in administration circles for the slow methods of civil process in bringing about desired results; scandals of startling dimensions shocked the public, and as a consequence of all these things a desire for a return to the sober paths of peaceful and constitutional

administration grew into a national aspira schemes of reform, instead of allying himself with those who would limit popular ing sentiment of the delegates, and therefore of the existence and exwas in favor of Mr. Tilden's nomination He was selected on the second ballot, receiving 535 out of the 738 votes cast Thomas A. Hendricks, his chief competitor, some considerable substance, who, by his industry, frugality and intelligence had and the ticket thus chosen met the warmwon the esteem and confidence of the little est approval of conservative citizens community in which he lived. Of slight thoughout the country. The campaign was spirited from the start, the energy of Mr. tellect, the youthful Tilden went through Tilden, his wide political experience and his reputation as a reformer in executive and legislative circles giving courage to his party and gaining large accessions from the ranks of the opposition. His opponent, Mr. Hayes of Ohio, was confessedly a weak candidate. Mr. Tilden's letters during that mem orable campaign were masterpieces of constitutional exposition and of comprehensive ness in grasping and dealing with the press ing questions of finance and revenue which were before the people for settlement. The public wires of the Western Union Telecampaign closed on the night of Nov. 7. when it was conceded by the Republican national committee and the Republican the committeemen to Jay Gould's house. it, one press throughout the country that Mr. stranged for the switching of a private wire before. Tilden had won. The New York Tribune into the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia. bit of it and that little bit I didn't know, sent its first regular editions out with the and over this the plans were perfected for and I was told to say the little bit I did say.



tutional and peaceable change in the man- Joseph R. Hawley and others went to agement of the national government But this hopeful feeling was of short duration. Before it had reached full maturity a plan was outlined. the complete execution of which blasted its young life and changed a condition of order and of lawful submission to the will of the majority, into one of chaos, doubt, distress and national

members had gone to their rooms. When they met next morning they found that despatches had been sent to Florida Louisiana The canvassers had no judicial functions;

The canvassers had no judicial functions;

The canvassers had no judicial functions; and South Carolina, signed by the chairman. Senator Zach Chandler of Michigan their duty was to tabulate and compile the shire, urging vigilance and energy on the the result. An informality in one of the part of the local leaders in those States, and precinct returns was seized upon by part of the local leaders in those States, and in executing this enough the fate of the party depended on their expectation was publicly made also. The fact that ordered, and in executing this enough votes were thrown out to change a Demo-Hayes was elected, he having received 185 majority of 35. There was not a scrap of votes. Tilden had 184 uncontested votes, evidence or a shadow of an attempt to Hayes 166, and there were 19 in doubt. prove that there was anything wrong at the These were to be secured in the three States two polling precincts whose returns South to aid the local managers and to two townships swore before watch the progress of the count. Mr. investigating committee that they knew of Chandler of New Hampshire volunteered no wrong transpiring there, and one of South Carolina. Mr. Hayes read the published claim of his election in Ohio and on the 9th of November he allowed to be that Florida was secured to Hayes. The printed the following statement of his views returning board accepted the returns as thereon: "I think we are defeated in spite of finally tabulated, and declared the Republirecent good news. I am of the opinion that the Democrats have carried the country and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler and elected Tilden, as it now seems neces-sary for the Republicans to carry all the cates in the form and manner prescribed. States now set down as doubtful, to secure even a majority of one. I don't think encouraging despatches ought to be given to the public now, because they might mislead enthusiastic friends to bet on the election and lose their money. I do heartily counted by the electoral commission. Mr. deprecate these despatches." Mr. Hayes Tiden prepared, during these proceedings. might be pardoned for conceding the a powerful brief on the questions involved. election of his opponent, as he had in which he proved conclusively that the nated and elected to the presidency absolutely free from any engagement in respect to the exercise of its powers or the disposal of its patronage. By what nefarious means the basis of a false count was aid in the several States I need not recite These are now matters of history, about which, whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties

of the country at the time of their consum mation, has since practically disappeared. It may be said without serious fear of contradiction now that the sober judgment of the country, based upon and strengthened by the developments immediately succeed ing the inauguration of the Hayes govern-ment, and by the revelations made by some of the principal tools employed to nullify the will of the electors in the Southern States, has, long ago, accepted substantially this view of the case. It is inconceivable hat a people so constantly jealous of their iberties as are the American people, so closely wedded to the principles of constitutional government, so instinct with a spirit of fair play and equal justice, could have allowed partisan bias or partisan zeal to so far becloud their consciences that an offense of this magnitude, aimed at the bulwark of their liberties, destructive of their institutions and subversive of the highest and holiest traditions of their country, might be allowed to pass into history unchallenged, and stamped with national approval. Those who justified the methods employed con oled themselves with the reflection that free elections in the Southern States at that time were unknown and impossible. And while it is doubtless true that violence and fraud tainted the very atmosphere of the ballot box in many sections of the southern commonwealths, it must be conceded that ooth parties were far from blameless. The men who dominated the politics of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina were adventurers from the North, who had made an unholy alliance with the most uncrupulous and designing schemers of the local white population. The object of this alliance was self-aggrandizement. The means to the end was the newly emanci pated black race, a sort of political raw naterial easily molded by the crafty man ipulators who were the temporary directors of the destinies of six millions of people. When Mr. Chandler reached Florida the three essentials needed were money, troops and concert of action between the executives of the three doubtful States. He telegraphed for the money and troops to the capital, and he opened a corre spondence in cipher between himself and the governors of Louisiana and South Carolina. It would avail nothing to carry Florida without carrying also the other two States. President Grant was in Philadelphia attending the final exercises incident to the celebration of the close of the first century of American independence. George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel and Colonel Alex K. McClure testify that the general believed

this conviction strong in his mind, it was no easy task to procure his consent to the use of Federal troops in deciding contested elections. The Republican campaign managers were assembled in New York. It would have attracted too much unpleasant notoriety if these magnates were to hold of war. It would be risky to use the

Louisiana in the interest of the Hayes

tion and tact were therefore necessary to The national committee had practically given up the fight by midnight and its members had gone to their rooms. When they met next morning they found that desprevent a fatal error or slip by which the and William E. Chandler of New Hamp- returns of the county officers and declare dready mentioned. It was arranged that were thrown out. The creatures who leading politicians should proceed to the performed the feat of disfranchising to go to Florida. Ap account was opened in them admitted, under oath, that the only his favor in a Philadelphia bank for reason for excluding the votes of Darby-"necessary expenses." Trusty agents were sent at the same time to Louisiana and litical necessity that existed. "We were And yet their votes were Elaborate plans had been made in advance by the local carpet-bag bosses to control the result. The supervisors were chosen with great care, and their instructions were precise as well as elaborate. The election law provided that within a certain time after the close of the polls in any given precinct these officers should forward the returns by mail to the returning board, and with it any



protests or affidavits bearing on the conduct

their possession. They were instructed to

lisobey this provision of the statute and to

bring their returns in person to New Orleans. With a few exceptions they

complied with the instructions, but instead

f bringing their documents to the returning

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

sent to the custom house without the formality of delivery to their proper cusodians. Even registered packages were aken out, receipted for and lodged in the Federal building, which was in control of Packard, Kellogg and company. When it was discovered that the Tilden electors had a large majority on the face of the returns and that no affidavits or protests in due torm accompanied the supervisors' returns, a machine was organized in the custom ouse for the manufacture of such protests and it was kept busy for three days. The supervisors and some of their henchmen were conveniently in the city, and they were orlered to make affidavits to the effect that intimidation and bulldozing were practiced in their respective polling places. Ignorant and terrified colored men and women were brought in by the dozen, marched up in line to a desk, compelled to hold up their right hands and swear to documents which they had never seen and of the purport of which they were wholly oblivious. One Amy Mitchell, whose case was feelingly pictured by the visiting statesmen, testified before the Potter committee that she did not know anything about the proceedings. Her a conference either there or in Philadelphia husband had been killed in a quarrel about with the President and the secretary election time. "I remember," she said untom house. They made me make it; they graph Company. George F. Edmunds of just pushed me up; I don't know who Vermont came to the rescue. He brought they were; one of the clerks wrote the committeemen to Jay Gould's house it, one that I had never seen never seen but a little I didn't say Some serviced only one year, but he took a prominent part in the debates, and did his full share of the work which he made possible the constitutional convention of the following year, and of which he was an induction make an induction which he quarter of a century thereafter he practically kept out of vabilio life, but by no means out of the public mind. In 1855 he was a candidate for the office of a century and relief from the baneful in response to a quastion propounded by the in response to a quastion propounded by the content of a century predicted as the result of a conservation of a century predicted as the result of a conservation of a century predicted as the result of a conservation of the following year, and of which he announcement that the Democratic cause had triumphed. Mr. Hayse himself conting large forces of military in the debates, and down the heat that he plans were perfected for form the heat that the plans were perfected for his the plans were perfected for massing large forces of military in the debates, and over this the plans were perfected for heat the plans were perfected for massing large forces of military in the debates, and Louisiana. The next move ceded his defeat next day, and expressed his doubt." And that find the fidth h

being committed.

But the crowning piece of dramatic effect was the Eliza Pinkston sation in the North. The returning board, consisting of J. Madison Wells, Thomas D. Cananderson, Louis M. Kenner and Cananderson, Louis M. Kenner and the Casannave were in session summoned by the "visiting statesmen" the mangled and biceding form of been coached well and carefully. She told a story of murder, outrage, brutality and cruelty which made even her intimates marvel votes. The Pinkstons lived in Ouachita parish, which had given a large Democratic majority. It was necessary that some pretext should be d covered for throwing out votes enough to change the majority to the other side. Mrs. Pinkston was just the agent needed. She was unscrupulous, purchasable and pliable. Immediate effect was what was needed. The papers in the Northern States printed heart-rending tales about the Pinkston outrage; pubic sentiment was inflamed to an unusually high pitch; and while it was at fever heat the four returning officers were quietly and systematically disfranchising the Demo-cratic voters of Ouachita parish. Eliza Pinkston swore, in New Orleans, that cer-tain leading Democrats in her neighborhood had killed her husband, mutilated his body after death; had killed her child and cut its throat, and had mangled and outraged her self. It was established by actual testimony later on that there was not a word of truth in these allegations; that the men accused were not in the parish when the crimes were committed and that Eliza had before going

o New Orleans, made an affidavit, in which she charged that other and entirely dif-ferent persons had committed the outrages. Whoever will take the trouble to read the evidence submitted before the Potter com-The conditions were widely different in mittee in 1878, and to analyze the sworn Louisiana and Florida. In the former State the returning board possessed extraordinary powers: in the latter their powers shocked by the disclosures therein made. were purely ministerial. The utmost cau- Forgery, bribery, perjury and robbery seemed to run riot throughout the city.

It soon leaked out that the notorious isiana, they knew that they would sell any-thing they possessed for money, and so that A. E. Cronin had been elected and that delays and much intensity of excitement, of this infamous board finished its labors and declared that the Haves electors, so-called, that "the refusal or failure of the governor had a majority of the votes of Louisiana. of Oregon to sign the certificate of the per-Immediately after the announcement of sons so elected does not have the effect of the result, the Republican electors met and defeating their appointment as such elec-

cast one ballot for president and vice presidents. By the same authority an in-When the certificate of the vote reached Washington the acting vice president found any qualified State officer, was allowed an informality in the record and called the to act as such in defiance of law and of the messenger's attention to it. That worthy constitution, and by the sanction of the took it back to New Orleans; had a new very same men who had formed the deciscertificate made out and signed by the nembers of the board who were in town. | will wonder that Mr. Tilden when he read The two who could not be reached owing to the ruling in the Oregon case, declared the distance of their homes from the capital that "the ermine of the Supreme bench were represented by a skilful forger. This had, for the first time in American history fact was established beyond question by the been soiled by the mud of partisanship? estimony of those who arranged the plot and executed it in the Custom House.

The seating of Democratic governors

Louisiana and Florida by the great fraud: certificate of the same returning boards who counted in the Hayes electors, and the fact that duplicate electoral returns had been sent to Washington, complicated the national situation and raised serious doubts of the ability of the Republican managers to carry into full Republican majority, and it was the pre-rogative of the president of that body to open the envelopes containing the electoral votes from the several States. Beyond this merely perfunctory act he had no power over the papers. But a claim was raised and insisted upon by the managers of the Hayes interest, that the president of the Senate had the right to decide what votes and certificates should be submitted to the joint convention. While the controversy over this disputed point was in progress Mr. Tilden prepared a brief in which he cited the practice which had prevailed in the counting of the votes from the days of Washington down to and including 1872. In this he proved conclusively that the vice president had no discretion in the premises that he was simply the agent of the joint assembly, and that he had no right, in law or equity, to determine or decide what papers should be submitted. As the time approached for proceeding to con-summate the tirst act in the great drama, large bodies of United States troops were quietly concentrated at the national capital; rumors were circulated that it was the purpose of the administration to seat Hayes by force; fears were entertained of another civil conflict; the commercial and imancial nterests, always timid and selfish, called loudly for some peaceful mode of settle-ment, and the electoral commission was suggested as a compromise measure to relieve the situation, and ward off the imending danger of another internecine strife. The Democrats in the House and Senate

accepted this measure blindly and weakly. They surrendered in a moment all the ights that the Constitution had guaranteed to the representatives of the people. The exhibited political cowardice and degener acy. They fell into a trap prepared skil fully for them, and they lost the presidency. Abram S. Hewitt was chairman of the national Democratic committee and a prominent leader in the House. He had efore him Mr. Tilden's brief on the history of the privileges of the two houses, without the consent of his party's chosen representative. He and his confreres on the Demo cratic side justified their base surrender of established rights by the weak and simper ing pretext of political expediency, and by their pretended belief in the fairness of in Florida and Louisiana were before them.
The famous tribunal was finally constituted as follows: Justices of senators, George F. Edmunds of Vermont, Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio and Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware; representatives, Henry B. Payne of Ohio, Eppa Hunton of Virginia, Josiah G. Abbott of Massachusetts, James A. Garfield of Ohio and George F. Hoar of Massachusetts. There were eight Repulicans and seven Democrats, and on all ques-tions of law and fact they divided strictly on party lines. The three Republican judges clung to their party interests as closely as if they were not the sacred ermine of the bench—as closely as if they had been merely ward bosses. The practice of the commission was changed to suit the changing circumstances and to meet party expediency by that steady and unvarying vote of 8 to 7.

The first case sent to the commission was administration.-Ed. GLOBE.

was indulged in at the time the murder was presence of the two houses to prove that by the governor of the State of Florida had een appointed electors, or by counter proc episode. This was produced with all the accessories needed to create a profound senvote it was decided that "as to the object." vote it was decided that "as to the objection made to the eligibility of Mr. Hum phreys, the commission is of the opinion that the evidence does not show that he held the office of shipping commissioner or the day when the electors were appointed."
In other words it was not competent to She had already been before Garfield's committee at the custom house, and she had been coached well and carefully should be a competent to go into the senate, but it was been coached well and carefully should be a competent to go into the senate, but it was been coached well and carefully should be a competent to go into the senate. mitted on Humphrey's eligibility. When the Louisiana case was reached the majority of eight decided that it was "no at the extent of her inventive powers. It competent to prove that any of said persons was a lurid tale, without any foundation, in fact, which would affect the counting of or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed or they were ineligible under the laws of the State." The full effect of this decision was that if the returning board decided and delared that a man was chosen an elector. whether he was ineligible or not, and if the governor certified in due form to his election, neither the Congress nor the electoral commission had the right to go behind the certificates to inquire into his eligibility under the Constitution of the State or of the United States.

> votes for that office, and, by the express language of the statute, those persons are 'deemed elected.'" Now the secretary of

eligible elector in Oregon who had never been appointed or certified by ions covering the two previous cases. Who had, for the first time in American history, Who will be surprised that Charles Francis Adams should write as follows to Mr. Tilden the day after the consummation of the

My DEAR SIR-On this day, when you United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through this great trial. It is many years

ing disgrace to American institutions.

The Democratic governments in Florida Packard, Kellogg and company were ousted from centrol, and local autonomy was thus restored to these misgoverned and plundered commonwealths. This was the outcome of a bargain made between representatives of Hayes and representative men from the South during the controversy over the electoral count. The Southern Democratic party or the electoral count. The Southern Democratic party or the sanctity of constitutional rights. They traded Mr. Tilden's interests for the right to build up their own institutions and work out their own destiny in their own way. They were ready to sell party principles even, provided they could secure, once for all, clear and complete riddance from the appalling shadow of carpet-bag domination. Who will blame them?

In estimating Mr. Tilden's character careful account must be taken of his social as well as of his political environment. He reached the highest plane of political preferment and bonor without the aid of those refining and chastening influences which a wife and a family bestow. Like Buchanan and Cleveland he was a bachelor when he led his party to national success. Buteven in the absence of these domestic surroundings, he showed marvellous taste for artistic decoration, and for the quiet and for the sunite and for the quiet and for a the quiet and for a fall in the proportion of such harshness, that he was good many things about Blaine which seem to me more curious thankwonderful. One of my family connection, who is in mercantile life, was told by a customer during the week that he would give \$25

Republican scheme for an extra constitutional body which should be the repository of the privileges of the two houses. adornment and for the highest degree of re finement in the selection and blendof the choicest flowers. His resi dence in Gramercy Park. New York, is one of the most richly furnished and one of their political opponents, while the gross and shameless frauds that were perpetrated tecture to be found in the metropolis. tecture to be found in the metropolis. His fine estate of Greystone on the Hudson is, to this day, one of the notable pieces of scenic beauty to which the Supreme Court, Nathan Clifford, the attention of travellers is invited. William Strong, Samuel F. Miller, He preferred the quiet of his study Stephen J. Field and Joseph P. Bradley; to the fierce contentions of political the attention of travellers is invited. He preferred the quiet of his study life. He was not an office seeker. In declining to be a candidate in 1880, he declared that he was renouncing the presidency, for he felt sure that a nomination meant an election. In 1884 a movement was started to induce him to accept a nomination, but he was resolute in his determina tion to remain in permanent privacy. He always been the sturdy champion triumph finally in the peaceful and constitutions election of Grover Cleveland to the pres With the prophet he might well have said: "Now dismiss thy servant in peace." The fight had been won. [On Wednesday, Aug. 22, this series of

papers will be advanced another chapter by Hon. John D. Long, who will write the story of President Rutherford B. Hayes'

[New York Sun.] Brown—Is it true, Dumley, that you dis

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

Blaine's Arrival the Topic of the Week.

Pursued by Malignity and Showered With Popularity.

Sage Reflections Inspired by the Plumed Knight's Career.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Mr. Blaine's arrival has been the topic of the week. He would not probably have continued to attract so extensively if he had not been personally followed so fiercely by some of his opponents. The last campaign, as far as the Democratic party went, was decorous, but the mugwump contingent kept up a rancor quite out of proport on to either the merits or demerits of Mr. Blaine. Any man who is hated for merely political and speculative State or of the United States.

In Oregon the canvassing officers reasons is sure to have some compensation in the devotedness of his friends. The bewere the governor and the secretary ginning of our era is a good study in politics, when a not-too-well-born individual set in to preach and to assail the standard Republican candidates for elector, need the office of postmaster on the day of election, and was therefore ineligible under the Constitution of the United States, which prescribes that "no person holding that the range of the great Scribes are considered." an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." (See and self-sufficient Pharisees, who were not so miserable under the conquerer's yoke Cronin, his opponent, was certified by the secretary of state as duly elected, the secretary holding that the rote. secretary of state as duly elected, the secretary holding that the votes cast for a person constitutionally ineli. last those very worthy gentlemen perwere, ipso facto, null and suaded the multitude to prefer the release The governor coincidec in of a highway robber to this intellectual suaded the multitude to prefer the release ment in due and legal form was issued to Cronin. He cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks and his action was proposed.

That is the way in this life: men are the control of the control ment in due and legal form was issued to Cronin. He cast his vote for Tilden and Heudricks and his action was properly certified to the two houses of Congress. When this case came before the commission the eight Republican members promulgated an opinion and declared "that the secretary of state did canvass the returns in the case before us and thereby ascertained that J. C. Cartwright, W. H. Odeli and J. W. Watts had a majority of all the votes given for the celebrity at least of opprobrium. There Compensation for Too Much Hatry

in nearly an equal amount of sympathy. The unfortunate people in history always become its favorites at last. Who that is a Scotchman would not prefer the fame today of Mary of the Scots, who was beheaded, than of old John Knox, who helped to drive her out of Scotland? They drove the wo-man too hard and followed her too long. and she has become nature's universal hero of . . . appointment by the returning officers." But in the Oregon case they ruled ler in Germany, by Walter Scott in Britten ain. The impetus toward this commiseration grows greater and greater as time proceeds. At last it takes

greater as time proceeds. At last it takes hold of the judgment as well as the impulse, and men begin to argue that this woman was not only unfortunate, but that she was perfectly virtuous. The competitions of intellectual hatred are always meaner than the conflicts of arms. You see three such kings as Charles, Francis and Henry meeting in perfect cordiality on the field of the cloth of gold, but when you come to the holy and perfect man like John Calvin, you see him, having nabbed his adversary Servetus, selecting the green wood stakes to burn him slowly, and after the poor soul was nothing but ashes, the gallant Calvin, whose intellect could not be appeased by pain and dissolution, wrote to one of his friends that "The rascal bellowed like a bull in the fire."

Mr. Rleine is going to be propular just as

build in the fire."

Mr. Blaine is going to be popular just as long as he is exaggerated in the misrepresentations of his personal views. Some of these are righting themselves out of that later influence which comes of the

General Fairness and Magnanimity

have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record. (Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The rest is easily told. Mr. Hayes was inaugurated on the fourth day of March, 1877. Among his earlier official acts cames the rewarding of the men who conducted his case during the interval between election day and the day on which he took his seat. From William M. Evarts, who was made secretary of state, to H. Conquest Clark, who arranged for or secured the forgeries of the electors' names on the Louisiana amended returns, they were all paid out of the public treasury for their work. The roll if printed in full would be a lasting disgrace to American institutions.

The level and of the work in the strip of the work in the forgeries of the electors' names on the Louisiana amended returns, they were all paid out of the public treasury for their work. The roll if printed in full would be a lasting disgrace to American institutions.

Make His Hide Impervious

and put him above the mutations and and Louisiana were recognized by Mr. Hayes.
Packard, Kellogg and company were he had never found this panacea, for Packard, Keliogg and company were be had never found this parameter.

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Packard, Keliogg and Company were be had

Merely to Look at Mr. Blaine.

This man came from Colorado. My connec-

tion said: "Why, what would you give so much money merely to look at him for?"
"I don't know," said the man, "but I have
got my mind full of him somehow. I think "I don't know," said the man, "but I have got my mind full of him somehow. I think he is the greatest man of this generation."

I was observing Walker Blaine, the exsecretary's son, the first day Mr. Blaine was expected. The distinctive feature of Mr. Blaine is about the eye somewhere; the eye is unusually protuberant, or flat. I cannot tell which; it is one thing or the other, in a measure, to leave a lasting impression of a distinct feature on the mind. Beneath the eye is an almost extravagant fulness of the glands, and that fulness runs along the pear shaped side of the face almost to the end of the nose. As a feature there is nothing beautiful about this, and yet Biame impresses most persons as a very finelooking man. Having known him more or less for about 20 years, I am of the opinion that his popularity is not so much due to any well-defined genius as to a happy average of natural qualities, with an irresible impulsion to industry underneath all. He has grown chiefly upon the column of understanding. There is nothing specially humorous about Blaine, He can tell a good story, but you will note that observation is as natural to his nature as to a lens or a mirror. He both sees and separates, and reasons upon the conclusion. Such a man suffers keenly and enjoys heartily, lives a little aboye the plane of hife, and, of course, when he is sometimes let down, falls hard. Much of the boy remains in his manhood, and he is not always wise in his conduct; but I have generally observed in Blaine a secondary tendency toward rectitude, both in himself and in those who surround him. He is ar

Adviser of Younger Persons who like his society, and I doubt if any of our public men have been as good a pupil of their childhood precepts, the Sunday school, the mother's knee, the father's pa-Brown—Is it true, Dumley, that you dislike me bitterly, that you feel for me nothing but vindicitiveness and malignant hatred?

Dumley—Great heavens, old man. what put that monstrous notion into your head?

Dumley—This (buff) cigar you've justgiven ternal love, the senconnumber of the college president's regard. Hence Blaine, who seems to many persons to have a line of audacity in his character, is in reality a very docile being, and there resides one of the elements which gets him love. You will find in nearly all men who inspire town.

a tenderness upon others something of the feminine qualty.

I have thought, too, quite unlike some other persons with whom I have conversed, that the circumstances of Blaine's dual religious parentare was of great benefit to his character. His mother was a Boman Catholic, and his father a traditional, decided Presbyterian. The one came of the North Irish stock, with the traditions of London, Derby and the Boyne; the other came of the same stock, I think, for Gillespie I judge to be Scotch, but for a generation or the starting of this mother's came of the same stock. I think, for Gillespie I judge to be Scotch, but for a generation or two the strain of this mother's family was Catholic. It is not worth while to inquire further into this subject than to perceive how the two faiths must have broadened the charities of this man. He preferred to be like his father a Protestant, and no complaint has ever been made of him in his sectarian regularity and docility. Blaine has never been a scrupler about religious matters. His wife is a Puritan of the Puritans, and he has gone with her, and the ministers of their Congregational sect have had a great regard for Blaine. The family has come right along in the line of their mother.

their mother.
Mrs. Blaine has
Nover Surrendered One Item of her original Puritan character. When the great Mr. Bristow came to call on Blaine after he was stricken nearly to death, and to tender his condolence, Mrs. Blaine went down into the parlor and gave him a piece of her mind. He led the holy band which had been running the presidential elections on the cheap and nasty method of personal imputation. Sufficient of this will ultimately make the prisidency of this country acceptable only to a rhinoceros. Some think that Mrs. Blaine is not always wise, and that Blaine's agreeable manners and indifference to appearances, and grateful acceptance of considerations, in whatever way they come, are checkmated by his spouse. People in general, however, see that human nature is having its own way; that the public man's wife need not necessarily be like every other public man's wife. Upon that question of chastity which I have averted in this letter, it is the general understanding and conviction in Washington that Blaine has been one of the few perfectly blameless men within the public notice. I have seen him as the father of that family getting ready for an entertainment to the newspaper correspondents, assorting and opening the wine, as his own butler, and seeking to tions on the cheap and nasty method

This Interview Was Not True. The man who published the paper was a shyster who finally destroyed himself by his follies. He was one of those men who ply between lines and camps, and in the name of friendship accomplish a great deal of mischief. Holding Mr. Blaine responsible for this print, I had nothing to do with him for several years, and got in the habit of him for several years, and got in the habit of looking with a jaundiced eye upon every act he did. One day, by accident, I happened into a room where the host shut the door, and there was Blaine. I found within three minutes that this man had silently endured misapprefersions, paragraphs, tings, etc. He had made up his mind that some time or other the truth would come around

habitual detractors have been either the victims of a similar misapprehension or have coddled a pretended slight. Not unfrequently women have set on men to abuse B aine because Mrs. Blaine has overabuse B aine because Mrs. Blaine has overlooked them in some way. A case of this
kind is patent to nearly everybody in
Washington city. These underlings have it
in their rower to bias larger minds above
them. Mr. Blaine's secretary, who is now,
I think, in the State Department, said to me
some years axo:

"Did you ever see anything like the
hatred entertained of Blaine? For a man
who does as little'to merit it as Mr. Blaine,
it is to me the most extraordinary thing in
our public life."

I can account somewhat for this kind of
rage.

class of persons who after that presume upon the same confidence and friendship ought to have been the president of the United States, I seize the opportunity to much difference between the general character of a man and the character of a news. | new and great people, must resume at cerpaper. A man who is aggressive, unforgiving, rancorous, snarling, is avoided on the

Buchanan, perhaps with justice, the causes of his disappointment.

It is not every Pennsylvanian who can go to the State of Maine and find himself not only adapted to that general society, but finally to become the public hero of it. It is a much easier thing for a New Englander to do well in Pennsylvania than for the Pennsylvanian Pennsylvanian

With His Somewhat Trivial Outfit to engage the confidence of an economical and strict New England Commonwealth. Yet Blaine has become the greatest figure in the State of Maine, though abreast of him live important men like Vice President Hamlin and Postmaster General Howe and Lot Morrili. The public history of Maine will always be occupied with the times of James G. Blaine. Here in this important city which resolved to be very signal in its rebuke of Mr. Blaine's nomination, from a certain sympathy with Mr. Arthur who did not get there, you perceive organizations from every portion of the country, coming without any concert, by the mere fortuity of warm impulses, to receive this rejected man. Youth abounds here in the reception element. There are the fellow senators of Blaine, who climbed into their seats by his assistance. Delegations are here from Kansas City and Kansas, from Maryland and Virginia, from Kentucky and Illinois. Those whose who desire to add to the week the tribute of their friendly regard may enjoy the supposition that Blaine, if not president, is not deterred by his official obligations or political slavery. He has come toward the evening of his days, with an unusual amount of popular support, has manneed his temper wonderfully and has never personally replied to any of these taunts, generally uttered by men whose life and character he thoroughly understands, and could bowl them down if he thought them worth notice. By silence, cheerfulness and dignity, he is getting some of the reward of his self-denal. When Giant returned from Europe, eight or nine years ago, with all the political bosses in the country working in concert to boom him again for the presidency, there was a notable reception. especially in Philadelphia. But here is Blaine, with no military trophies in his belt, having lost the presidency, having given away the senatorship, and having been robbed of the State Department by a thief who was hardly worse than some of Blame's present assailants, at least in motive, Here he is received by a great multitude, numbring the old and the young. The lesson of the and strict New England Commonwealth. Yet Blaine has become the greatest figure

George Alfred Townsend.

[Lewiston Journal.]
A senior came into the room of a fellowsenior at Colby on commencement day with his face awry. He said he was breakthey were blistering his tender feet. "Can't you give me some liniment, Jim, I'm in holy torture," he said. Jim thought a minnute, and then went to his dressing case,
"Yes, my brother," he said, "I've got some
of the best liniment ever put in a green
bottle." The liniment was produced. The
senior pulled his shoes off and commenced
bathing and rubbing. Gradually the deep
f lines of pain on his face disappeared. He
kept on rubbing and soon his countenance
was overspread with a beaming smile. A
soft bt of cotton was saturated with the
remedial fluid and the shoes were pulled on.
"Botter; I could dance a horn-pipe, if I
wasn't going to study for the ministry,
That's the best liniment I ever saw. What
do you call it?" holy torture." he said. Jim thought a min-

"Hair oil."
The same wity Jim, a few days previous applied bay rum to a freshman's diphtheretic throat which, too, performed an elec-

What an imagination some people have! Insane Because He Couldn't Play

Four months ago Frank Tes of Derby, an

The Candidates.

Though the present campaign is mainly one of opposing political principles, yet a comparison between the respective candi-

HOWARD'S LETTER.

Physical Stature as an Element of Human Greatness.

Men of Great Minds with Remarkably Small Bodies.

Phillips Brooks of Boston a Notable Exception.

NEW YORK, A.g. 11.—Flattening the pose of curiosity against, the pane of observation in your Hotel Brunswick some time a rather good-looking man on the opposite side of the street, and was surprised to learn that he was Phillips Brooks, your popular townsman and preacher. It occurred to me then that he was the first really large man had ever seen connected with that profes-Ministers, as a rule, are small physitally, and, if one may judge by their average income, which is said to be less than \$250 each a year, they are not of such size,

The first contractor of importance I ever met was George Low-Live Oak George, as he was called, when his friends and fellow-countrymen ran him for the presidency navailingly many years ago. He was a magnificent specimen of muscularity, with a square jaw, firmly set teeth, a piercing eve and a head with brains compactly

I think we are disposed to underrate the

importance as a factor in affairs. That Napoleon Bonaparte was undersized has was but one Napoleon Bonaparte, and never will be another. That Phil Sheridan was undersized is simply an exception which proves the rule. For that mater, of these two, Bonaparte is the one upon whom to centre observa-tion, because he made opportunity, while Sheridan found his at his hand. Sheridan had been in the army many years dashed to the front, brilliant, fortunate, ncident told by Charles A. Dana concern ing Sheridan's personal standing with hi men. Dana had been selected, he being then assistant secretary of war, to carry.

The state of the s

Senator Baker. Sone was an inveterate cirarette smoker. Before noticing the orderly, he lighted a cigarette, which he held daintily in his yellow-stained fingers, and then, with a quiet irony, which was characteristic of him, said, half to himself and half to the group. "I wonder if he comes as senator or officer: ask the gentlemen to walk in." Senator Baker, in full colonel's toggery, entered with his bluff, hearty manner, and, after partaking of the barleycornic refreshment, opened fire at once. "General," said he, "the public demand a fight. It is better that we should fight and be whipped than sit idly here, the target of universal criticism." Now, bear in mind that Stone was in command of the division and Baker was in command of a regiment, his charge being subsequently enlarged to a brigade. Such talk from a senator was all very well, but from a subordinate officer, unasked, was not only intrusive and impertinent, but a traversing of all official ciquette. Nobody understood this less than Baker; no one more keenly appreciated it than Stone. After some considerable talk in this strain, Stone looked up and said very quietly. "Where are you quartered, colonel?" Baker seemed taken aback, but answered him, whereupon Stone

Motloned Once More to the Jug.

which motion was regarded and accepted as an invitation, rose, thereby intimating a ther said: "I shall communicate with you tomorrow morning on a matter of some imnd ready to give us your co-operation. Baker bowed himself out, went to the little house where he was stopping, and two days after that was ordered across the river. The battle of Ball's Bluff has never been thoroughly, has never been clearly told to the

Don't be alarmed. I don't intend to tell

you anything about it, although I was there and saw it. But, in the first place, imagine a river with bluffs on the other side; a small plateau this side of the bluffs fringes the river: woods thick and apparently impenetrable flank either side of the approach to the bluffs. The Union troops crossed the river. All was quiet. They formed on a plateau, silence reigned; the order was given to proceed, when cannon belched from the bluft. Cross fire from both sides swept across the line of march. Murderously assaulted, and thrown into terrible confusion, the troops reeled, faitered, rushed in confusion toward the river bank. There, by heroic effort on the part of Baker and several of General Stone's staff, they were to a certain extent reformed on the little plateau, which, like the entire distance to the heights beyond, was but 25 feet wide. Below it, some 30 feet down to the river, was a muddy, sloppy waste of slush, made almost watery by the passage of the troops with their artillery from the boats. The Union troops crossed the river.

Massachusetts, well remembers, I doubt not, the dress parade of the night preceding, in sharp contrast with the unhappy parade of the succeeding night, the flower of his command gone, flags tattered, disheartenment, trouble plainly written, in lines full of meaning, on every face, "Lie down, Baker, for heaven's sake, lie down, why expose yourself needlessly?" called out one of Baker's nearest friends. Drawing himself to his full hearth, Baker replied, "When you are a United States senator vou will understand why I don't lie down." For all that his bravery was not war, his courage amounted to nothing. A swift-winged messenger from a rebel rifle pierced his heart, and he fell upon the field, covered with glory to be sure, loved by his men, doubtless, but of no earthly use to one or the other, for in the brief space of an hour or so thereafter his spirit field, and naught was left but his 'remains."

I wonder if the truth will ever be told

spirit fied, and naught was left but his "remains."

I wonder if the truth will ever be told about that fight.

Poor Stone was hauled over the coals, McClellan going so far even as to write, in October, immediately after the defeat, "My despatch did not contemplate the making of an attack upon the enemy, or of the crossing of the river, in force, by any portion of General Stone's command," whereas Assistant Adjutant-General A. V. Colburn sent to General Stone in Poolsville an order, part of which says "General McClellan desires that you keep a good lookout upon Leesburg, to see if this movement has the effect to drive them away. Perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the effect to move them."

Well, now, as it was, Stone's force sent across with Baker and Devens amounted to but 1700 men, and it was impossible to keep a lookout upon Leesburg from this side of the river. Another force was known to be moving up from Washington, and Stone very naturally supposed that he was to act in concert with that other force, which but the day before had Toccupied Draysville under General McCall, and so went on, whereupon his troops being demolished,

A Terrible Trap

Sheridan had been in the army many years without developing anything original, unique, or worthy of attention. It was not until the extraordinary complications of our civil war demanded precisely such an executant as Grant found in him that he dashed to the front, brilliant, fortunate, ascred precincts of the Supreme Court, in the 184 is also happing removed by the choice this year by that party of a candidate who rises to the level of respectability and honesty.

Thus the conditions of this contest necessitate a return to the discussion of the Potomac when his services might have been continued for the benefit of his fellow policies and measures. countrymen, but he didn't. He preferred to be where the bullets were thickest, and

In Central Park are two statues that attract universal attention.

One is an idealized Shakespeare, the other an heroic Daniel Webster. Shakespeare is built upon the slender model, with lofty brow, and finely set features, slender of limb, delicately treated from top to toe. Shakespeare in the closet, yes; Shakespeare in the forum, no. Webster, on the other hand, stands superb in pose, magnificent in stature, grand in muscular development, a very Jupiter among the gods. We never think of Webster in the closet. We always imagine Webster in the field. We see him entertaining the Senate by his pictures and utterances. We see him convincing the courts by the all-embracement of his logic. We see him addressing great crowds of men We see him addressing great crowds of men n front of the State House, stirring multi-udes to the very verge of applauding en-husiasm, with hats in air, and waving arms, applauding every sentence. You remember Parepa. Howard.

was driving a mustang in a side bar buggy, when the animal took fright and ran as only a mustang can down the avenue, throwing the man from the carriage to the throwing the man from the carriage to the stone road. The runaway, spurred on by the screaming and crying of the woman and childred, tore over the treacherous Laurel hill bridge and brought up suddenly in front of the old Treadway building, where pony, buggy and eccupants parted company. One of the children flew from the carriage into the arms of a bystander, while the broncho kicked out of its traces, entered the Treadway building at the front door, scampered up the stairs, passed through the labyrinth of doors and halls on the second floor, and slid down the Water street stairs, where he stood as docile as a lamb.

ALBANY, Aug. 12,-Henry Case of Glov ersville has completed what is said to be the smallest locomotive in the world that runs smallest locomotive in the world that runs upon a rail or by steam. It is made of solid gold, silver, steel and brass, and contains 2836 pieces. The weight of the engine is 1½ pounds, of the tender, 2 pounds, length of engine, 8½ inches; with tender, 12 inches; height, 3½ inches; gauge of track, 1½ inches; diameter of cylinder, 5-16 of an inch; stroke of biston, ½ inch; diameter of drive wheel, ½ inch. It is fitted up with reverse lever, thumb latch, click throttle lever, steam gauge, etc.—It can be run a mile in 22 minutes, drawing a miniature coach.

Self-Government.

Poor stone was hauled over the coals. Mo clellan going so far even as to write, in October, immediately after the defeat. "It is to determine the making of costing of the river, in force, by any offer of the river, in the such assistant and platforms, by any offer of the river, in the such assistant and the set of the river. Another force was known to be moving up from whishington, and the river of the river. Another force was known to be moving up from whishington, and the river of the river. Another force was known to be moving up from whishington, and the river of the river. Another force was known to be moving up from whishington, and the river of the river of the river. Another force was known to be moving up from whishington, and the river of The coming presidential campaign, will

Local Self-Government. The great fundamental difference be tween the two parties relates to the proper limitation of governmental control over the individual, and the proper division of that control between Federal, State and

of that control between federal, State and municipal authorities.

The Democratic party is opposed to all paternal government. It believes that the only permunent basis of popular institutions consists in a strict limitation of the powers of government and in the greatest freedom for the individual—civil, religious and commercial—consistent with the equal rights of others.

nment. The poll tax qualification contained in our

The poll tax qualification contained in our State constitution has none of the alleged benefits of a property qualification, though open to all of its objections. Too small to indicate the possession of property, it is yet large enough to prevent the man without property from voting.

The poll tax qualification is open to a further special objection: it demoralizes the voter, without raising the standard of voting. An easy excuse for the use of large sums of money, it becomes in every campaign a fruitful source of corruption. The practice of permitting others to purchase for the voter the privilege of voting creates an influence only one step removed from ADVENTURES OF A BRONCHO.

Runaway Horse Goes Up the Front stairs and Down the Back Stairs.

Norwich, Aug. 9.—There was a mysterious runaway on Laurel hill today. A stranger, with his wife and two children, was driving a mustang in a side bar buggy, when the animal took fright and ran as

this question is characteristically insincere. While indignantly protesting against any and all restrictions on the right to vote alleged to exist in other States, it persistently refuses to crase from the constitution of this Commonwealth the poll tax qualification. Conscious that the more liberal and enlightened members of their party demanded the abolition of this vesatious and demoralizing restriction the Republican majority of the State Legislature of 1886 joined with the Democratis in voting to submit to the people an amendment to this effect; but in 1887, when a similar vote would have sent the amendment to the people for their ratification, the insincerity of the Republican party was shown by their throwing a majority of their votes against the amendment and defeating its submission to the people. In the Legislature of 1888 the Republican members again defeated the adoption of the amendment.

The Democratic party demands the adoption of an amendment to our State constitution, abolishing the poll tax qualification for voting as one of the first steps necessary for the improvement of the politics of the Commonwealth.

Economy and Surplus Taxation.

Economy and Surplus Taxation.

The Democratic party recognizes that all taxation, howsoever levied or assessed, is in fact distributed throughout the community at a large, and is in great part deducted from the wages of labor. It believes in leaving to every man the free disposition of all that provided the provided of the commonwealth.

Economy and Surplus Taxation.

Economy and Surplus Taxation.

Economy and surplus Taxation, the wages of labor. It believes in leaving to every man the free disposition of all that provided the p

Inches: diameter of cylinder, 5-16 of an inch; stroke of piston, ½ inch; diameter of drive wheel, ½ inch. It is fitted up with reverse lever, thumb latch, click throttle lever, steam gauge, etc. It can be run a mile in 22 minutes, drawing a minature coach.

Cenerally Cured by Death.

[Truth.]

At the Police Court. The judge questioning a witness:
"Your name?"
"Josephus Horther."
"Your profession?"
"Dramatic author."
"That is not a profession—it is a disease."

Not Dark Enough for All Practical Purposes.

(Time.)

He (gazing at the recent eclipse of the moon): Ah, dear, isn't it wonderful, anderer-wonderful, wonderful!

She (somewhat disappointed): Yes, George; but it isn't nearly as dark as I expected it would be.

At the police court of the underful throughout the community at large, and is in great part deducted from the wages of labor. It believes in leaving the wages of labor. It believes in leaving the wages of labor. It believes that a large surjus for every man the free disposition of all that provision of the propose and that rog overnment. It believes that all unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; that no government should collect from the people more than is required for its expenditures as authorized by law; and that those expenditures as authorized by law; and that those expenditures as authorized by the government should collect from the government economically administered. It believes that a large surplus revenue not only threatens a dancerous contraction of the currency, but invites raids upon the treasury, denoralizes Congress, and gives birth to schemes of public purposes.

The Republican party, on the other hand, has not only opposed all Democratic efforts to reduce it, but has offered no measure of its own for that purpose. At other times it is own for that purpose. At other times it is own for the shallow plea that a surplus created by unnecessary taxation is all that provided throughout the comming the overyment. It believes that all unnecessary taxation; that no government should colle

ing, it has attempted to dissipate superfluous revenue in extravagant and corrupting expenditures. So great in fact has been the drift of the party in this direction during the past few years that had it not been for the resistance of the Democratic party and the firm exercise by Presidents Arthur and Clevelshid effithe veto power, not only would the stiplus have disappeared without any correspending reduction of taxation, but the constitution, but refused to pass a prohibitory law. But the past shortcomings of the Republican party in this Commonwealth upon the laying of still higher taxes. We should have been committed to a policy of expenditure that would have required the laying of still higher taxes. We should have had gigantic river and harbor appropriations, the Blair bill, layins lushsides for the benefit of private interests, and other reckless spendthrift schemes for the exhaustion of the surplus and the demoralization of the people.

The Tariff.

The Democratic party is not only opposed to unnecessary taxation, but it believes that the burdens of all taxation should be so distributed and adjusted as to rest most lightly on those least able to sustain them. Looking to the greatest good of the greatest number, it believes that the aim of legislation should be to protect the welfare of the many rather than to increase the profits of

materials.

On the Republican plan, the reduction of revenue is to be effected first by diminishing importations; that is, by raising rates of duty. Next, the duties upon articles not of domestic production are to be abolished, these being obnoxious to the Republican party because all the taxes thus paid go into the treasury, and not into the pockets of the manufacturer. Finally, rather than that any protected interest should be curtailed in its priyilege of taxing the people, the party which "sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality" would give to a country where its policy is to make everything else dear the priceless boon of cheap whiskey and tobacco.

Abolition of taxes upon luxuries, that taxes upon necessaries may be maintained;

Food Upon the Wage-Earner's Table,

taxes upon necessaries may be maintain free tobacco and free whiskey, in order that

monopoly in capital.

Under the operation of Republican high tariff legislation our commercial marine, once the pride of the country and the nursery of its naval force, has almost been swept from the seas. The commerce which was the original source of the wealth of this Commonwealth and the foundation of its prosperity has been cut off or handed over to foreigners. In piace of a fleet of ships engaged in fore gin commerce with all the great nations of the earth, manned by our own citizens, we have little left but fishing boats and coasters. The policy of the Republican party has handed over more than five-sixths of the American carrying trade, of which American vessels formerly enjoyed four-fifths, to foreign, vessels, mainly owned in England, thus preventing American capital and American labor from receiving the great sums now earned by foreigners. Pretending to regard diversity of industry as all-important, the Republican party has practically excluded Americans from that great branch of industry which formerly ranked with agriculture and manufactures. Persistently opposing all Democratic efforts to give our citizens a chance, even at this late day, to regain some share of their own carrying trade, refusing to let them either build ships for themselves upon equal terms with foreigners or buy them elsewhere, its only proposal is that the overnment should step in with lavish subsidies and bear the losses of a traffic which its policy will not permit to be profitable in our hands.

The Liquor Question.

The Democratic party, while believing in the regulation of the sale of intoxicating the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors by judicious and reasonable legislation, and recognizing that as a luxury liquor is a fit subject for taxation by the national government and by the maintabality, is yet frankly opposed to affattentiate to prohibit the sale of liquors by state or national legislation, as an injustifiable infringement of individual liberty and useless to the cause of temperance.

The course of the Republican party in Massachusetts on this question is characteristic in its vacilitating weakness of a party that has outlived its original purposes and is unable to agree on new ones. In 1869 it THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

There was a very heavy storm in Washington, Aug. 8, which did considerable damage.

damage.

British war ships are to be sent to Behring sea to protect Canadian sealers against American cruisers.

Sir Richard Owen, the great comparative anatomist, has entered his eighty-fifth year in capital form, mental and physical.

William Davidge, the comedian, died at Cheyenne, Aug. 6. He was on his way to San Francisco with a dramatic company.

The heat was intense in Washington Wednesday, the mercary climbing up to 100°. Several cases of sunstroke, one fatal, occurred.

The steamfitters at Toronto have agreed

Though the present campaign is mainly one of opposing political principles, yet a comparison between the respective candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties is not to be omitted. Such a comparison will certainly be invited by every Democrat. With absolute unanimity and hearty enthusiasm the Democracy has renominated the man who led it to victory four years ago. The people have long since recognized the high ability, the conscientious devotion to his office, and unselfish and zealous discharge of duty, the simple and sturdy American character of President Cleveland. Through him the time-honored principles of Democracy have been given fresh lustre, and to him the lifelong Jefferson an Democratinate the new recruit alike look up as their leader. Possessing in a high degree the qualities of a great executive officer, he has been emphatically the people's President, and has constantly acted with patriotic regard for the general interest of the country. In his wise administration of the public finances, through Secretaries Manning and Fairchild, the business interests of the country have learned to place implicit confidence. To his firm exercise of the veto power the people look for protection against wild schemes of legislation. Coming into office as a candidate of a party whose members had been or a quarter of a century excluded nearly entirely from holding government appointments, he has done far more to advance the reform of the civil service than any Republican president ever accomplished. Secure of re-election upon his personal popularity and the record of his administration, he had the courage and the patriotism to compel the attention of Congress and the country to the necessity of a reformation of the tariff, and to make that reform the decisive issue of this campaign.

Against President Secure to he principally those of respectability and availability, only known to the beople of the country at large through a short and not conspicuous service in the Senate: a candidate who was not the first choi

their nover has 1; possess dealers, 20; commed upon an appeal from the loadment of the St. Louis convention gives assume that there will be not urring access assume that the work of the contrast presented by the unprocessory to the presented by the unprocessory to the presented by the unprocessory to the presented by the presented by the unprocessory to the presented by the presented by

On the Old Colony—First passenger: "Beg pardon, sir, can you tell me where we connect with the boat for New York?" Second passenger: "At Fall River, sir." First passenger in looking doubtrul: "Fall River, First passenger (looking doubtrul: "Fall River, sir." First passenger, looking doubtrul: "Thur-day night. In the excitement hundred so cluster for looking doubtrul: "Thur-day night. In the excitement hundred so cluster for looking doubtrul: "Thur-day night. In the excitement hundred so cluster for looking doubtrul: "Thur-day night. In the excitement hundred so could have an excitement of looking and endeavored to save the threatened for looking and looking and looked for looking doubtrul: "Thur-day night. In the excitement hundred so what there was on the linding and looked for looking and looked for looking doubtrul: "Thur-day night. In the excitement for looking and looked for lo

10,000 AGENTS WANTED to supply FIFTY MILLIONS PEOPLE WITH BEN HARRISON,

Harriet Prescott, the well-known writer, he died. Patrick Lavelle also inhaled some

Sir Richard Owen, the great comparative anatomist, has entered his eighty-fifth year in capital form, mental and unysical.

William Davidge, the comedian, died at Sanford of Maynard, Mass., were killed at San Francisco with a dramatic company.

The heat was intense in Washington Wednesday, the mercury climbing up to 100°. Several cases of sunstroke, one fatal, occurred.

The steamfitters at Toronto have agreed to support the striking plumbers, and the lathers and plasters have decided to boycott scale plumbers.

Robert Garrett is so critically ill that his doctors have directed his immediate removal from New York to some quiet place in ear the seasance.

It is believed in Washington that the comference committee of the two houses will agree to favor the appropriation of \$7,000, robeavy guns.

A valparaiso despatch says that the bark is a set tack for Pitcher's contained of the funes and died on Saturday.

The team Thursday of Haverhill and William Sanford of Maynard, Mass., were killed at South Acton, Friday morning by the Boston the State troops encamped at Maznolia trying to avoid one train the stepped in the way of another.

A terrific wind and hail storm swept across Anderson, Ind., Thursday evening.

A trinio of land a mile wide was laid waste. The seasance of cattle were killed.

At Montreal, Friday, Judge Davidson decided that he would not interfere in the matter of the extradition of Pitcher, and the proper tribunal to deal with the application is the Court of Gueen's Bench, which meets next month. This is a set back for Pitcher's counsel.

Congressman Springer says that within thought, contained other valuables.

The Mount Vernon & East Chester (N. Y.) where the life of a meet and died on Saturday.

The termination of Patcher, and the feeling is panicky.

At Montreal, Friday, Judge Davidson decided that he would not interfere in the matter of the extradition of Pitcher, and the life of a meet and hermit. In a court of Gueen's Bench, which meets not all the Termination of Pitcher, and the life of a meet

Congressman Springer says that within two weeks after the passage of the Oklahoma bill the Territory will contain a population of at least 100,000 souls. Mr. Springer says that the bark homa bill the Territory will contain a population of at least 100,000 souls. Mr. Springer says that the passage of the Oklahoma bill the Territory will contain a population of at least 100,000 souls. Mr. Springer predicts that their services were not also the properties that their services were not also their days the properties that their services were not also their drivers that their services were not also the properties that their services were not also the properties that their services were not also the properties that their services were not also their drivers that their services were not also the properties that their services were not also their drivers that their services were not also the properties that their services were not also their drivers that their services were not also the properties that their services were not also their drivers that their services were not also their drivers that their services were not also their drivers that their services wer

In loid and carbon papers, now so widely used both by the press and commercial establishments, died at his home in Jersey City, Aug. 6, 85 years old.

Charles Hanks, a noted horseman, well known throughout southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, dropped dead on the fair grounds at Taunton Saturday morning, after driving his horse on the track.

Matthew Byrnes, the bridge-jumper, was sentenced Thursday by Justice Waish of Brooklyn to four months in the King's County penitentiary for jumping from the big bridge into the East river Aug. 2.

The wife of Captain Bates died at their home near Wadsworth, O., Aug. 6. Captain Bates is 8 feet tall, and his wile was 7 feet 9 inches. They have exhibited in almost every museum in this country and in Europe.

A Pittsburg despatch gave that

The wife of Captain Bates died at their home near Wadsworth, O., Aug. 6. Captain Bates is 8 feet tail, and his wife was 7 feet 9 inches. They have exhibited in almost 9 very museum in this country and in Europe.

A Pittsburg despatch says that arrangements are making for starting up the initial glass factories throughout the country. Most of the employes have been nothied to report for work. The window-glass factories expected to resume work in about the report for work. The window-glass factories are expected to resume work in about three weeks.

A letter has been received at Ottawa from Constable Green, dated Hazelton Fort, July 16, confirming the previous report that 500 Indians are besieging it. The five white men in the garrison were determined to men in the garrison were determined to a multifor.

Justice Harlan of the United States Store of the World Harlan of the United States of the world of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track. Thus will man on the Fairland branch of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track. Thus was morning, near Morganstown, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track. Thus days morning, near Morganstown, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track. Thus wails world the continuation of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track. Thus wails world the continuation of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track Thursday morning, near Morganstown, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track Thursday morning, near Morganstown, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track Thursday morning, near Morganstown, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track Thursday morning, near Morganstown, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad was thrown from the track Thursday morning, near Morganstown, Indian

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